The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Anniversary Celebration of Victoria's Accession to the Throne.

Closing Session of the North German Parliament.

The War on the Parana---Brighter Prospects of the Paraguayans.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Queen's Accession to the Throne—Review of the Volunteers by Her Majesty—Popular Demonstrations.

LONDON, Saturday, June 20.

To-day being the anniversary of the accession of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the throne of England, has been observed as a holiday in this metropolis, and has also been duly observed by appropriate Royal salutes throughout the dominions of the British Government. The city has been gaily decked with flags and streamers, and the naval vessels, as well as the mercantile marine of all nations, have been profuse in displays of their colors.

Immense crowds filled the streets, all intent mainly upon witnessing the grand review of the volunteers by the Queen and the Royal family at Windsor, toward which point they have been wending their way on numerous railway trains.

The day was made the especial occasion for a grand review of the regular volunteer troops, at Windsor Park, where for several days they have been arriving in large numbers from different points. Salutes were fired from Windsor Castle and other prominent governmental places, at sunrise, noon, and sunset. The barracks at Windsor were gaily festooned and decorated, and the troops were in full dress uniform for the review.

The weather was comparatively fine, although the morning was threatening, which had the effect of preventing many thousands from attending. With the exception of a few slight showers, there was nothing to mar the splendor of the parade.

The troops in line numbered 27,000 of the different arms, and while being reviewed by Her Majesty and her brilliant suite of the Royal Household, presented a scene of grandeur and enthusiasm seldom if ever before witnessed in this country.

After marching past, and saluting the Queen and the Royal cortege, the troops paid a marching salute to the obelisk commemorative of the grand jubilee which took place in 1820, and then defiled over a pontoon bridge, laid across the Thames by the Royal Engineers, where they were dismissed.

The throng at Windsor Park was immense, and the Queen and Royal Family were greeted by the people with marked enthusiasm.

The day was concluded with festivities and reunions by both civil and military organizations.

NORTH GERMANY.

Closing Session of Parliament—Pacific Speech of King William of Prussia—Minister Bancroft to Visit the Southern Courts.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 20.

The sessions of the North German Parliament were formally closed yesterday. King William of Prussia made a short and pacific speech on the occasion. He reviewed and commented favorably on the work of the present session, and concluded by expressing his conviction that the results of the labors of the Parliament would be successful, and that Germany would continue to enjoy the blessings of peace.

The American Minister, Mr. Bancroft, contemplates a visit to the Courts of the different South German States. He will start upon his tour in a few days. Col. Bliss, the Secretary of Legation, will act for Mr. Bancroft during his absence.

BELGIUM.

Preparations for the Review of the United States Squadron by King Leopold.

OSTEND, Saturday, June 20.

Admiral Farragut, after a brief visit at Brussels, has returned here and again assumed active command of the fleet. Preparations are being made for the grand review of the American Squadron by King Leopold, which takes place on Monday next. The flagship *Franklin* will be draped with flags, and the Admiral will tender a grand banquet on board, to their Royal Highnesses, the King and Queen, subsequent to the review.

SOUTH AMERICA.

No Future Attempt to Carry Humaita by Storm—Brighter Prospects for Paraguay—The People United.

PARIS, Saturday, June 20.

The regular mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro has arrived at Lisbon. The news from the hostile forces on the Parana is not important. The special correspondent of the *Moniteur* in Paraguay writes to that journal that the allied forces, after repeated efforts, have given up the task of attempting to carry Humaita by storm, and now propose to reduce the city by starving out the garrison. The writer things that the prospects of Paraguay have materially brightened. The unity of the people of all political opinions which has recently been brought about in that country has given President Lopez the resources to prolong the war against his powerful enemies indefinitely.

Alabama Crop Prospects—Assembling of the Members of the Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, June 20.

Fine and seasonable rains have fallen in different parts of Alabama in the last few days, coming just in time to save the corn crop, which was nearly burned up.

The members of the Legislature, elected under the Reconstruction law, are arriving in anticipation of the Omnibus bill becoming a law. None but Radicals were elected, as the Anti-Radicals acted on the suggestion of the Reconstruction law, and defeated the Constitution and Legislature by not voting.

Important Insurance Case Decided in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 20.

An important insurance case was decided in the Suprior Court yesterday, involving several hundred thousand dollars. The whisky establishment of Foote, Nash & Co.—the plaintiffs in the suit—was destroyed by fire. They were insured in the United Fire and Marine Insurance Company; the policy provided that losses resulting from the explosion of explosive material would not be covered. The Court found that the fire was caused by the explosion of whisky vapor, and, therefore, the Insurance Company was not liable.

Opening of the San Francisco Mercantile Library—California Railroad Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 19.

A very large audience attended the dedication of the new Mercantile Library building in this city last night. It is one of the largest and finest public edifices on this coast.

A rock slide occurred on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, near the Summit Tunnel, two days since, killing several Chinamen.

The first through trip on the railroad from Sacramento City to Reno was made yesterday. The Company say the road will reach the crossing of the Humboldt River, 100 miles beyond Reno, easily in July. Nine thousand workmen are employed on this portion of the route.

The Trinidad lumber mills in Humboldt County were blown up on the 15th inst., killing one man and wounding several.

Two or three charters for cargoes of the first grain of the new crop to Liverpool, have been effected at £1 5s.

The Chicago Saengerfest.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 20.

The meeting of the Saengerbund was held at the Wabash-avenue Rink this morning, for business purposes. Various reports of expenses incurred and contributions received were read and approved. The subject of an Allegemeiner Nord Amerikaisher Saengerbund was discussed at considerable length.

A motion that nine delegates, one from each of the following cities, namely, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee, be appointed to draw up a plan for the organization of the Board, and to submit the same to the next meeting, was adopted.

A motion that the next festival be held in 1870 in Cincinnati was adopted.

The New-York *Musik Zeitung* was declared the organ of the Bund for the ensuing year.

A grand *matinée* was given this afternoon.

To-night three balls are in progress at Turner's, Uhlrich's and Metropolitan Halls.

The programme for to-morrow, which ends the festival, contemplates a picnic at Wright's Grove, immediately south of the city limits, for which extensive preparations have been made.

The different associations will report in front of Uhlich's Hall, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and then march to the grove.

At the close of the day the singers will return and spend the evening at various balls, thus closing the festival.

The Removal of Civil Officers in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, June 20.

The following dispatch relative to the removal of Gov. Humphreys and Attorney-General Hooker, was received to-day at the Democratic Executive Committee's rooms from Washington:

Gen. J. D. Freeman:

Removals disapproved and reasons remanded.

(Signed,) BEVERLY MATHEWS.

Messrs. Humphreys and Hooper are canvassing the State in opposition to the proposed Constitution.

The election begins on Monday, the 22d inst.

Railroad Train Thrown from the Track by Robbers.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Saturday, June 20.

The Eastward bound express train, leaving here at 2:50 this morning, was thrown from the track east from the place by a displaced switch, which had been forced open and blocked. The engineer, baggage-man and express messenger were injured, the former severely and the others slightly.

Three men were seen to leave the locality in a wagon immediately upon the occurrence, and it is supposed that an attempt has been made to rob the express car.

None of the passenger coaches left the track.

Rumored Changes in the Canadian Government Officers.

OTTAWA, Saturday, June 20.

Rumors are prevalent of changes shortly to be made in the Cabinet. It is said that the Hon. Mr. Tilley and one or two other Ministers will resign their portfolios on the definite selection of the North Shore route for the Inter-Colonial Railway. Other changes are also spoken of.

The Governor-General has issued a proclamation declaring the 1st of July a public holiday, in honor of the Confederation.

Attempted Suicide in Philadelphia—Sudden Death.

PHIDADELPHIA, Penn., Saturday, June 20.

Cyrus Wright attempted to commit suicide yesterday by swallowing Paris green. It is rumored that he lost money in betting upon a boat race.

Paul Andrade, aged eighty, died suddenly yesterday in his office. He died intestate, and his estate, amounting to about $500,000, will descend to his relatives in France.

Conviction Under the Bankrupt Act at Canandaigua.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Saturday, June 20.

In the United States Circuit Court now in session here, Allen P. Hewlett, has been convicted of secreting his property from his assignee in bankruptcy and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and eleven months. This is the first conviction under the bankrupt law in this district.

The Williston Robberies—Arrest of Two of the Supposed Robbers.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Saturday, June 20.

The notorious Charles Potter, of Williston, and his brother Dr. Hamilton S. W. Potter, of New-Jersey, was arrested to-day, charged with robbing Smith & Wright's store, in Williston, of bonds and $5,000 in cash. Charles Williston is also charged with stealing $1,000, and with having secreted stolen goods.

The Wreck of the Bark Istria—Cotton and Flour Washed Ashore.

FORT MONROE, Va., Saturday, June 20.

The steamer *Resolute* left Norfolk to-day with surf-boats and men to save the cargo of the bark "*Istria*," at Hatteras. One hundred and eighty-five bales of cotton has been washed ashore.

One hundred and seventy-five barrels of flour from the steamer *Nevada* have been secured and sold at auction.

United States Senator from Florida Elected.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Friday, June 19.

In the Legislature to-day Abijah Gilbert, Radical, was elected Senator for the six-year term, commencing in March, 1869, by a vote of 48 to 21.

In the afternoon session a majority of the members granted leave of absence to members till July 7. In the meantime the minority will meet and adjourn.

A Revenue Collector Nominated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, June 20.

The nomination by the President to-day of Thomas B. Price as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Maryland, is to supply the place soon to be made vacant by the resignation of Wm. Prescott Smith, who has accepted a prominent railroad position.

Railroad Accident in Missouri—Five Persons Injured.

KANSAS, Mo., Saturday, June 20.

Five cars of the westernbound train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad were thrown from a trestle-work twelve feet high, about three miles from Monument, this morning, by which five persons were injured, and two of them seriously.

The Walking Match at Boston—Weston the Winner.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 20.

Weston completed 75 miles, and then went up in the Judge's stand, where he announced that he would walk no more. He had walked his twenty-four hours and would go no more, not another step. He then went over to the house. At the time he was two miles ahead of Topley, but Topley kept on and completed his seventy-four miles and then halted for rest.

Soon afterward Mr. Goodwin, Weston's backer, came out and announced that Topley had been drawn and the judges declared Weston the winner, giving as his time for seventy-five miles, 23 hours, 57 minutes and 45 seconds, and Topley's time for seventy-four miles, 24 hours, 57 minutes and 30 seconds.

Supposed Fatal Accident at St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, June 20.

This evening, while Hugh Callahan, foreman at the gas tank at the Gas Works, was making an examination about purifying the tank, he was overpowered by the gas and fell into the tank. John Finnegan descended to assist Callahan out, but was also overpowered and fell still further down. Patrick McLaren was then lowered down by a rope, and succeeded in getting hold of Callahan, and both were drawn up insensible. Finnegan still remains in the tank, and is supposed to be dead.

Reception to Archbishop Kendricks in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, June 20.

The Court of Criminal Conviction, to-day, refused to grant a new trial to David Berlin, convicted a few days since of adultery.

Archbishop Kendricks is expected to arrive home to-night, and will to-morrow morning receive public reception. Over thirty Catholic societies and parishes will participate in the welcome.

The weather has turned very cold, the mercury having fallen over 20 degrees in the last 30 hours.

New Wheat in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE Tenn., Saturday, June 20.

The first consignment of new wheat flour was received to-day from White's Creek Mills.

The wheat harvest is progressing rapidly; the yield is large and the quality excellent.

Five Men Drowned in the Saco River.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, June 20.

A boat containing eight men was upset in the mouth of the Saco River, yesterday afternoon. Five men, all Frenchmen, were drowned; four of them leave families.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, June 20.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, June 22: 166, 179, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 20.

The event in Congress to-day was the reception of the President's veto of the Arkansas bill. By a miscalculation as to the day on which the bill reached the President, the impression prevailed that the bill became a law without the President's signature yesterday, and as it was not until last night that a veto was intimated, there was considerable surprise when it appeared to-day. The Democrats looked upon it as an unwelcome guest, and manifested considerable disgust at the fact that they must again go upon the record as indorsing Johnson's suicidal policy. The Republicans were quite jubilant at the result, and counted it a splendid political reinforcement. The message itself was very brief, being read in fifteen minutes, and consisted of a simple reassertion of his well known views and his obsolete policy. Mr. Stevens, who is very feeble and who has not been much in the House lately, was promptly on hand and moved the previous question from the Clerk's desk, whereupon the bill was passed—yeas 110, nays 31—a party vote, Cary voting "Nay," with the Democrats, and Stewart "Yea," with the Republicans. The proceedings occupied but thirty-five minutes, and occasioned scarcely a ripple in the House.

THE WHISKY AND TOBACCO TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee, by the most persistent effort and creditable industry, so far prosecuted their work on the Tax bill as to be able to report the new bill back to the House at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The articles of whisky and tobacco are only included. The tax on whisky is reduced to sixty cents, and on tobacco raised from fifteen to sixteen on smoking, and reduced from forty to thirty-two on chewing. The only material change in the administrative portion of the bill is that which provides that spirits shipped in bond for export shall not be taken from the exportation warehouse on payment of tax at the port of entry to which they have been shipped, but must be exported according to original intention.

GEN. BUTLER'S LETTER.

Gen. Butler has written a letter for publication in reply to the one published by Senator Fowler, or some of his friends, in which the latter denounces Butler as a revolutionist. In reply to this charge Gen. Butler gives a brief account of a visit which he received from Senator Fowler in 1866, just after he (Butler) had delivered his Milwaukee speech. Butler asserts that Fowler traveled 400 miles to pay him this visit, with no other evident purpose in view than to thank him for making that speech and to urge on him the propriety and necessity of continuing the impeachment movement inaugurated by it. He adds that Fowler argued the necessity of the impeachment of Mr. Johnson for reasons which he asserted only a Southerver, particularly a Tennesseean, could fully appreciate. He also states that an account of the personal habits, and the administration of Mr. Johnson while acting as Military Governor of Tennessee, was related to him during this visit, in the presence of Senator Fowler, by a young Tennesseean, whereupon Fowler indorsed its truth to the fullest extent, and added that the account, deplorable as it was, was not really severe enough.

GEN. GRANT'S RECEPTION.

The Chinese Embassy were entertained to-night by Gen. Grant at his dwelling with a brilliant private reception. The invited guests included a large portion of the distinguished citizens and strangers now at the seat of Government, and the affair passed off with decided *eclât*.

APPOINTMENTS DECLINED.

It is authoritatively announced that both Mr. Evarts and Mr. Groesbeck have finally declined to accept Cabinet appointments from their late client in the impeachment trial.

APPEARANCE OF SMALL-POX.

Small-pox has appeared among the freedmen and poor whites of the District in a mild form. It has also appeared in Alexandria, Va.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, and Senator Morrill, of Maine, both of whom have been indisposed for several days, are now recovering.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward returned from his trip to Auburn to-night.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, June 20.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

William N. Moore, who is Conservative President of the Board of Aldermen, to be Postmaster of Washington, in place of Sayles J. Bowen, whose commission has expired; Andrew J. Moulder, to be Surveyor-General of California; John L. Trainer, Assessor Internal Revenue of Fifth, and Thomas S. Pettit, Assessor for Second District of Kentucky; Thomas B. Price, Collector Internal Revenue Third District of Maryland; R. W. Mullen, Collector of Customs at Teche, La.; and George Hubbard, Collector of Customs at Stonington, Conn.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The fractional currency received from the Printing Division of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day amounted to	$513,000
United States notes received during the week,	160,000

The amounts shipped during the week were as follows:

Assistant Treasurer United States, St. Louis.	$100,000
United States Depository at Pittsburg	60,000
National Banks and others	367,922
Amount of notes shipped during the week	129,618

The United States Treasurer holds in trust as security for National Banks the following amounts:

As security for circulating notes	$341,456,400
For deposits of public moneys	38,437,950
National Bank notes issued during the week	174,910
Total amount issued to date	308,482,881

From this is to be deducted the following amounts, viz.:

Mutilated bills returned	7,975,642
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned	522,204
Leaving in actual circulation at this date.	299,985,035
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	503,181

GEN. GRANT AND MINISTER BURLINGAME.

Gen. Grant will give a private reception to Minister Burlingame and his suite, at his residence, this evening, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock. The staff officers of the General-in-Chief will also be present in full uniform, and will assist in the courtesies to the distinguished visitors.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

A committee of prominent citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., headed by Representative Robinson, of Brooklyn District, called on the President to-day for the purpose of urging immediate measures respecting the protection of American citizens abroad. The Committee retired well satisfied with their interview.

HEALTH OF GEN. SPINNER.

Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, has been quite unwell for several days past, and was to-day able to be in his office for the first time since the early part of the present week.

PARDONS ISSUED.

The following pardons were to-day issued by the President:

Thomas Fitzgerald, who was held by the United States District Court in Maine, for assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, was pardoned upon the recommendation of the United States District Attorney, and many influential citizens of Maine.

Alfred Delasatsius, convicted in the United States District Court of Pennsylvania, of making a counterfeit mail key, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, was pardoned upon the recommendation of influential citizens of Philadelphia, including Messrs. L. L. Cheney, Geo. Richardson, and N. H. Taggart.

H. Heath, who was a Major-General in the rebel army, has been pardoned upon the recommendation of Gen. Schofield, Secretary of War, and others.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut.-Commander Joseph B. Cogalan has been ordered to the United States steamer *Portsmouth*.

Surgeon Benry O'Mayo has been detached from the marine rendezvous at New-York, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting volunteer Lieut. Francis Joselyn has been honorably discharged from the naval service.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 20.

The Chair laid bebre the Senate a memorial from citizens of Georgia, expressing disappointment that Congress has imposed upon them the necessity of amending their Constitution by striking out the provision to discharge the people of that State from certain debts, and praying that a bill before the House, to amend the bankrupt law, be enacted into a law.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, who said that the bill in question had been unfavorably reported upon by the Committee on the Judiciary, the memorial was laid on the table.

PETITION PRESENTED.

Mr. Morgan presented a petition of Francis Hart and other printers and bookbinders, representing that much of the prevailing distress would be relieved by the passage of the Tariff act that failed last session, and praying that its consideration be resumed. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Bayard presented a petition of citizens of Delaware on the same subject.

Messrs. Sumner, Wiley, Conkling, Patterson of Tennessee, and others presented petitions of the soldiers of 1812, praying to be included on pension rolls. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Yates presented petition that Congress establish a republican form of government. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

KANSAS MILITIA.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported with amendment the joint resolution to settle the claims of the State militia of Kansas, called out to repel invasion under Gen. Sterling Price.

THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE.

Mr. Harlan moved to take up the bill in relation to the Rock Island Bridge. Several Senators objected on account of the sparse attendance, to-day having been set aside for the consideration of pension bills.

ILLINOIS JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to amend an act to divide the State of Illinois into two Judicial Districts. The Committee report a substitute, establishing terms of the United States District Court at Cairo, commencing in March and October, in addition to those held at Springfield. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Mr. Yates endeavored to call up the bill to admit Colorado, saying the Committee had reported it with amendments, to which nobody could object, to send the matter back to the people with the condition attached of the adoption of the fourteenth amendment before admission. Objection was again made, on the grounds above mentioned, and he withdrew the motion.

DISTILLED SPIRITS FOR THE ARMY.

Mr. Wilson called up the joint resolution authorizing the turning over of certain distilled spirits to the Surgeon-General for the use of the army hospitals, which was passed.

COLORED PERSONS ON RAILROADS.

Mr. Sumner called up the resolution in relation to the treatment of colored persons on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to consider if any further legislation is needed in that connection. He said: When I offered that resolution I had in my hand a great deal of evidence showing abuses on that road, where colored persons of both sexes, very respectable, had been treated very badly on the road between Washington and Baltimore, to which I felt it my duty to call the attention of the Senate. The consideration of the resolution was objected to by the Senator from Maryland, Mr. Johnson, who is not now in his seat. Since then, I am happy to say, a change has taken place on that road, and I am not aware now that there is any occasion for the inquiry. By way of confirmation of this statement, I beg to read a letter from one of the former complainants, who has been formerly very badly treated on that road.

Mr. Sumner read a letter from George Downing, formerly of New-York, now keeper of the restaurant under the House of Representatives, informing him (Sumner) that the managers of that road have yielded to the progressive spirit of the age, and have concluded to treat all persons alike when traveling on their road, regardless of color; that the managers have assured him (Downing) that they will punish by dismissal any of their employes who disregard this rule.

Mr. Sumner continued: Under these circumstances, considering that the managers have come to this explicit understanding with Mr. Downing, who is a representative of the colored race, I do not propose to press the inquiry any further, and therefore ask leave to withdraw the resolution.

ILLEGAL CAPTURE OF A STEAMER.

Mr. Sumner called up the joint resolution to carry into effect a decree of the Southern District Court of New York, in the case of the British steamer *Labaun*, appropriating $13,122 31, as value of the vessel, and $5,000 and upwards for the cargo, to the respective owners, illegally captured during the war.

Mr. Conness—My friend, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, always shows great promptness in reporting bills for payment for British ships, but he does not always show equal promptness in reporting bills for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad. There have been times—I should be sorry if they are past—when the rights of man commanded protection quite as much as the property of men. My friend would scarcely wish to be known as an advocate for the rights of property and the payment of debts as contradistinguished from the rights of man. Some months ago I inquired of the honorable Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs when we could expect a report on the House bill then before the Committee, and he made the answer that the Committee would take it up at its next meeting. Since that time it has been stated in the public Press, (I hope not correctly,) that the Committee had agreed to lay that bill over and consider it the next session of Congress. It does not become me to criticise the action of a committee of this body, particularly upon such statements; but I will say that it is not scarcely the thing, as it appeared to me, upon an important subject, that the Committee should agree to postpone the matter without submitting that question to the body which had referred it to them. In my judgment there is but one opinion in the American law as a basis of action for our Government upon the subject which I have referred to, and which is comprehended in the bill before the Committee on Foreign Relations. I rise to call attention to it, and to invite the attention of the country to it, and to give notice that I will move to discharge the Committee from its further consideration, and call the yeas and nays on that question. I want the privilege of voting that American citizens, being abroad upon their own business, shall not be subject to interference, interruption, arrest or imprisonment by any foreign Power. Upon that proposition I intend to have, in one way or another, an early vote. It was stated in the newspapers that the action was taken to some extent in deference to the diplomatic representatives of the foreign Powers at Washington. That cannot be true.

Mr. Sumner—And of Mr. Seward.

Mr. Conness—And of Mr. Seward. That can scarcely be true either. I will not undertake to discuss the question on this occasion, because I don't think it would be proper.

Mr. Sumner was understood to say, "Quite right."

Mr. Conness—But I do say, as a Senator here, and as one citizen feeling a deep interest in this subject, but not claiming exclusive interest in it, as was intimated by the Senator on another occasion, that it demands our attention, and that the tone of public feeling upon this subject is sound and true. It is not ephemeral nor asserted at this time for local political effect; but, Sir, the opinion is made up in the face of the arrests of our citizens abroad, and their incarceration in foreign prisons, from which they are gradually being discharged by the grace of Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, if not other potentates of Europe. I said on another occasion, if this Government is not fit and able and willing and determined to support its citizens abroad it must be held to have abdicated one of its most essential functions, and I intend to ascertain how many Senators there are who will hesitate to give earnest effect to this opinion. I do not intend to occupy my seat here and vote for the payment of damages to British ships while American citizens are in British prisons, and I hope there will be an end to it. We are constantly engaged in acts of courtesy, civility, comity toward foreign nations, and especially toward that nation which does not make, nor never has made any ceremony in putting its strong arm upon our people whenever it suited its policy. I would like now to know how long the honorable Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations is to give precedence to bills for the payment of British ships and neglect and pospone from one session of Congress to another the important question that I have referred to.

Mr. Sumner—The Senator from California addresses a question practically to me, apparently holding me responsible for the order of business and of reports made by the Committee on Foreign Relations. Sir, he does me too much honor, and assigns to me too great a responsibility. I am here on this floor a Senator like himself, and representative of that Committee; that is all. So far as I act on questions from that Committee, which is only as their representative, I do what I am instructed to do. Now, Sir, that Committee has instructed me to report a bill to carry into effect a decree of the District Court of New-York. Of so much I presume there can be no question. It has as yet given me no instructions on the matter to which the Senator calls my attention and the attention of the Senate. I refer to the bill from the House of Representatives in reference to the rights of American citizens abroad. The Senator informs us that on a former occasion I said that it was then under the consideration of the Committee. It has been on these several occasions considered by the Committee, and the action of the Committee thus far is not my action, but the action of the Committee, and I may say unanimously. I will not go into the consideration of that action now. I prefer not to step aside from the subject actually before the Senate. There is no occasion for it. If the Senator desires to have other matters carried into this discussion, there may be occasion. I shall content myself with simply one observation. There has been a report in the newspapers with reference to the action on this bill. The report is entirely without foundation. It was stated that the Chairman of the Committee had had a conference with the Secretary of State, and that he acted in pursuance of his suggestions. On that statement I have this to say: That I have never once exchanged a word with the Secretary of State on this subject, nor have I received any suggestions from him direct or indirect. That is the answer I give to that report. So far, also, as the report pretends to attribute influence to foreign diplomacy, I may make the same remark. The bill was considered by the Committee independently, without any influence from any quarter, and the conclusion that they have reached thus far was founded on their own judgment, looking at the best interests of the country, and with a desire, I believe, as sincere as that of the Senator himself to maintain rights of American citizens abroad. If thus far they have not been able to see their lines of duty precisely as the Senator sees his, I hope the Senator will be candid enough not to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the Committee can report bills relating to property, and yet neglect bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that Committee during this session any other bill that falls within the category to which the Senator refers. This is the first bill of the kind—the bill I hold in my hand—because it is the first in regard to which there has been any occasion for action. It was a bill almost of necessity, because it was to carry out a judgment of one of our own courts declaring that the United States stood in debt to certain persons, and this bill simply proposes to provide the means for the payment of that debt. Now, I cannot understand why a committee that thus simply discharges its duties, should be arraigned for some imagined neglect of the great cause of human rights, on which I declare all its members are as sensitive as the Senator from California himself. Certainly I will not yield to that Senator on that subject in any form in which it may be presented. My opinions on the rights of American citizens, whether at home or abroad, have been too often declared. I desire that those rights shall be asserted and maintained. Possibly I may differ from the Senator as to the way in which those rights should be asserted and maintained, but I cannot allow that Senator to consider himself any more devoted to that cause than I am. Now I hope, if the Senate please, that it will act on this bill.

Mr. Conness—This, Mr. President, is a very curious answer to the question that I had the honor to propound to the honorable Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and I call the attention of Senators and the country to it. Sir, I saw, in regard to the honorable Senator's answer, that he does not step with firm tread; but, Sir, he steps forward in dealing with this subject as though his feet were clothed with mocasins. He, in the first place, is not the Committee. Does he imagine, Sir, that we do not know that? He pauses on what the Committee has done, but intimates that they have with unanimity postponed this great question. Well, Mr. President, I do not arraign the Committee. It is not my right to inquire into this subject here, nor do I claim any superior interest in this subject. To any other Senaror I wish it distinctly understood that upon this subject I am peculiarly and only American. But, Mr. President, I intend to pursue the notice I have given, and I shall invite the attention of the opposite party on the other side of this Chamber, and I hope, Sir, when the question comes up it will get their votes, and that the party to which I belong, and who are peculiarly the advocates of human rights, and have not voluntarily sprung into this contest, shall be shamed into it. I do not intend that it shall be left unacted upon.

Mr. Conness again contrasted the importance of this subject with that of the pending bill, and repeated his intention to move to discharge the Committee.

Mr. Sumner—I ask now action on the bill.

Mr. Stewart announced his intention to vote against paying any claims of British subjects until the *Alabama* and other claims against the British Government are settled.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

The bill was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour, and according to previous order, the Senate took up and passed bills from the Committee on Pensions, to pay pensions to the following-named persons:

Wilton Anderson, widow and children of H. E. Morse, J. B. Dickinson, Mary B. Craig, Margaret Huston, Cornelia K. Schmidt, Eliza J. Renard, Josephine K. Bugher, Susan A. Mitchell, Austin M. Partridge, John Kelly, Elizabeth Butler, Mary Graham, William McKean, Robert McCreary, L. Knapp, Hampton Thompson and George W. Locker.

The above were House bills, and were passed without amendment.

The Senate passed, also, thirty-eight House pension bills with amendments, and twenty-five pension bills were reported from the Senate Committee.

At 3:15 the o'clock Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Chanler presented a protest of the Ship Owners' Association of the City of New-York, against the passage of the bill in relation to the Mercantile Marine of the United States, which provides for the appointment of Marine Boards, with the power to supervise the construction, equipment, repairs, etc., of mercantile vessels.

FRONTIER MAIL SERVICE.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate joint resolution, authorizing a change of mail service between Fort Abercrombie and Helena, in Montana Territory, which was before the House at the time of adjournment yesterday, the question being on Mr. Delamo's motion to lay the joint resolution on the table. The motion was rejected.

Mr. Donnelly moved the previous question on the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. Ward contended that the joint resolution, involving an expenditure of $80,000 a year, should be referred to the Post-office Committee.

Mr. Farnsworth, Chairman of that Committee said the Committee approved of it, but that a reference at this time would be equivalent to its rejection, as the Committee would not be called upon for reports this season.

The previous question was seconded, and the joint resolution was passed—yeas 57, nays 50.

PENSION REPORT.

Mr. Van Arnam made a report from the Conference Committee on a bill giving a pension to Anna Corcoran, which was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The House then proceeded to the business of the morning hour, being the call of Committees for reports.

Mr. Myers, from the Committee on Patents, reported back the Senate bill, authorizing Thomas Crosby to make application to the Commissioner of Patents for the extension of his patent of the 5th of April, 1854, for the improvement in machines for printing woolens and other goods.

After explanation from Mr. Jenckes the bill was passed.

Mr. Poland, from the Committee on Revised and Unfinished Business, reported back the memorial of Abelard Guthrie, for pay and mileage as Delegate from the Territory of Nebraska to the Thirty-second Congress. The report states the facts and makes an adverse recommendation. The report was laid on the table.

Mr. Covode, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, made a report on the subject of ventilation of the hall of the House of Representatives, recommending floor exit vents. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill authorizing the Manufacturer's National Bank of New-York to change its location from New-York to Brooklyn. Also, authorizing the Commercial National Bank of New-Orleans to change its name to that of the Germania National Bank, and the Second National Bank of Plattsburg to that of the Villas Bank of Plattsburg, New-York.

Mr. Farnsworth supposed that this was a way of whipping the devil around the stump by closing up the affairs of one bank and turning the charter over to another.

Mr. Pomeroy protested that there was no such object in view. If there was, he would not report the bill. After a short discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Price, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back the Senate bill, relative to the reports of Railroad Companies, requiring the reports to be made to the Secretary of the Interior instead of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was passed with an amendment.

Mr. Cook, from the Committee on Elections, called up the contested election case from the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky, of McKee against Young, the Committee reporting that John D. Young, who holds the certificate, was not duly elected, but that Samuel McKee, the contestant, was duly elected, and that John D. Young has furnished aid and countenance to the rebels, and was not entitled to take the oath of office as a Representative.

Mr. Cook proceeded to argue the case in support of the position of the Committee on Elections, but was interrupted by a message from the President, vetoing the bill for the admission of Arkansas to representation.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The message having been read, the Speaker stated the question to be: Will the House, on reconsideration, agree to the passage of the bill?

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved the previous question, and it was seconded.

The vote was taken, and resulted: Yeas, 111; nays, 31—a strict party vote—the Speaker voting in the affirmative.

The Speaker announced that two-thirds having, on reconsideration, voted in the affirmative, the bill had then passed the House, and would be transmitted, with the objections of the President, to the Senate for its action.

COVINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Mr. Polsley introduced a bill relating to the Covington and Ohio Railroad, and its establishment as a post road. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

THE KENTUCKY CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House resumed the consideration of the Kentucky contested election case, and

Mr. Cook continued the argument in support of the resolutions.

Mr. Cook argued and quoted testimony in that direction, that John D. Young had given aid to rebels, and was, consequently, disqualified from taking the oath. He also argued that many votes which had been given for Young were those of former rebel soldiers, who had no right to vote.

Mr. Jones inquired of Mr. Cook whether he did not know that the Kentucky Legislature had passed a law in 1865, restoring to their civil rights all who had participated in the rebellion.

Mr. Cook said he was not aware of the fact, but even if it were so, the Kentucky Legislature had no right to declare that the whole Confederate army, which was largely composed of Kentuckians, should vote in the election of members of Congress.

Mr. Jones remarked that that might be the gentleman's opinion, but the Constitution gave to the States the right to regulate suffrage, and no law of Congress had yet been passed in contravention of it.

Mr. Cook denied the proposition that men who had been engaged in armed hostility to the Government had the right to vote for members of the House, and claimed that the same right which authorized the Government to send troops into Kentucky to subdue armed rebellion existed to prevent the destruction of the Government by the election of disloyal persons. It was not competent for the Legislature of Kentucky to make voters of men who were not people of the State of Kentucky, and if they were public enemies they were not people of the State of Kentucky.

Mr. Beck called the attention of Mr Cook to the Act of the 19th of December, 1865, repealing a previous law of Kentucky which deprived rebels of all political rights, and restoring all such persons to their rights.

Mr. Cook suggested that that repeal applied to a law different from that indicated by Mr. Beck. He contended, in conclusion, that of the votes cast for Mr. Young by rebel soldiers, and at precincts where the judges of election where rebels, were excluded, the majority for the contestants would be forty-one votes.

Mr. Kerr, a member of the Committee of Elections, opposed the resolution, and replied to the argument of Mr. Cook. He claimed that the testimony taken by the Committee last Fall in Kentucky, was a contradiction of all allegations of disloyalty against Mr. Young, and of the acts construed into giving aid and countenance to the enemy, were participated in by the strongest Union men of the place, and were often done for the protection of his Union neighbors.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

At 3:15 o'clock, Mr. Kerr yielded the floor to Mr. Schenck, who reported from the Committee on Ways and Means a bill to change and more effectually secure the collection of internal taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and to amend the tax on banks. He said by order of the House he had a right to proceed with the bill to the exclusion of all other business, but he would not ask to go on with it now, he wished only to have it printed, and to give notice that he would call it up on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Cooke then gave notice that he would move the previous question on the Kentucky contested election case this evening.

THE RUSSIAN AMERICA PURCHASE.

Mr. Banks gave notice that as soon as the Tax bill should be disposed of, he would ask the House to consider the subject of the treaty for the purchase of Russian America.

THE KENTUCKY CASE CONTINUED.

Mr. Kerr resumed the floor, and continued his argument against the report of the Committee on Elections in the Kentucky contested election case. He argued that each State had the right to regulate its own electoral laws, to enfranchise or to disfranchise, as it deemed fit; that Congress had not attempted to interfere with the right of Kentucky in that respect, and that therefore the laws of Kentucky entirely governed the subject; that being so, the 625 votes proposed to be excluded were, if they were those of men who had been in the rebel army, could not properly be excluded. Besides, as his friend from Kentucky (Adams) had suggested, Congress had not, in all its reconstruction measures, undertaken to say that the men who had served in the ranks of the rebel army should be deprived of their right of suffrage. On the contrary, Congress had always recognized that right.

Mr. Golladay next addressed the House in opposition to the report of the Committee.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Cook moved the previous question.

Mr. Mungen moved to adjourn. Negatived.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, desired to address the House.

Mr. Wood offered to let the debate go on, with the understanding that the previous question should be seconded.

Mr. Jones did not understand what necessity there was for pressing this matter.

Mr. Cook assigned as a reason that on Monday the Tax bill would exclude all other business.

Mr. Jones said that the members from Kentucky desired to be heard on this subject.

Mr. Mullins added, "And so does Tennessee."

Mr. Garfield suggested that the House meet at 11 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. Spalding objected.

Mr. Pruyn suggested that the House should meet at 6 o'clock in the morning and sit till 11.

Several objections were made.

Mr. Garfield moved that the House take a recess till 11 o'clock on Monday, so that there might be another hour for debate on the election case.

The motion was agreed to, and the House, at 5:05 o'clock, took a recess till 11 o'clock on Monday.

Hon. Howell Cobb.—We had the pleasure of meeting, on yesterday, this distinguished citizen, who was Secretary of the Treasury during Mr. Buchanan's administration. Gen. Cobb is looking well, and speaks most encouragingly of the prospects of the Democratic Party in Georgia, and is confident that the Democracy will carry the State by a large majority. Always faithful and able, he deserves and possesses the respect of the Southern people.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, June 17.*

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

Message of the President Vetoing the Bill Providing for the Admission of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 20.

The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

To the House of Representatives:

I return without my signature a bill entitled "An act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress." The approval of this bill would be an admission on the part of the Executive that the "Act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, were proper and constitutional. My opinion, however, in reference to those measures has undergone no change; but on the contrary has been strengthened by the results which have attended their execution.

Even were this not the case, I could not consent to a bill which is based upon the assumption either that by an act of rebellion of a portion of its people the State of Arkansas seceded from the Union, or that Congress may at its pleasure expel or exclude a State from the Union or interrupt its relations with the Government, by arbitrarily depriving it of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives. If Arkansas is a State not in the Union, this bill does not admit it as a State not in the Union. If, on the other hand, Arkansas is a State in the Union, no legislation is necessary to declare it entitled to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union. The Constitution already declares that each State shall have at least one Representative; that the Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, "that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." That instrument also makes each House the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and therefore all that is now necessary to restore Arkansas in all its constitutional relations to the Government, is a decision by each House upon the eligibility of those who, presenting their credentials, claim seats in the respective Houses of Congress. This is the plain and simple plan of the Constitution, and believing that, had it been pursued when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, the restoration of the States would have long since been completed. I once again earnestly recommend that it be adopted by each House in preference to legislation which I respectfully submit is not only of at least doubtful constitutionality, and therefore unwise and dangerous as a precedent; but it is unnecessary, not as effective in its operation as the mode prescribed by the Constitution, involves additional delay, and from its terms be taken rather as applicable to a territory about to be admitted as one of the United States, than to a State which has occupied a place in the Union for upward of a quarter of a century. The bill declares the State of Arkansas is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental conditions: That the Constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted, under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State, provide that any alteration of said Constitution, prospective in its effect, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters.

I have been unable to find in the Constitution of the United States any warrant for the exercise of the authority thus claimed by Congress. In assuming the power to impose fundamental condition upon a State which has been duly admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, Congress asserts a right to enter a State as it may a Territory, and to regulate the highest prerogative of a free people, the elective franchise. This question is reserved by the Constitution to the States themselves, and to concede to Congress the power to regulate this subject would be to reverse the fundamental principle of the Rephblic, and to place in the hands of the Federal Government, which is the creature of the States, the sovereignty which justly belongs to the States or the people, the true source of all political power by whom our Federal system was created, and to whose will it is subordinate. The bill fails to provide in what manner the State of Arkansas is to signify its acceptance of the fundamental condition which Congress endeavors to make unaltered and irrevocable. Nor does it prescribe the penalty to be imposed should the people of the State amend or change the particular portions of the Constitution which it was one of the purposes of the bill to perpetuate. But as to the consequences of such action, it leaves them in uncertainty and doubt. When the circumstances under which this Constitution has been brought to the attention of Congress are considered, it is not unreasonable to suppose that efforts will be made to modify its provisions, especially those in respect to which this measure prohibits any alteration. It is seriously questioned whether the Constitution has been ratified by a majority of the persons who, under the act of March 2, 1865, and the act supplementary thereto, were entitled to registration and to vote upon that issue. Section ten of the schedule "provides that no person disqualified from voting or registering under this Constitution shall vote for candidates for any office, nor shall be permitted to vote for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution at the polls herein authorized," assumed to be in force before its adoption. In disregard of the law of Congress, the Constitution undertakes to impose upon the elector other and further conditions.

The fifth section of the eighth article provides that "all persons before registering or voting must take and subscribe to an oath," which, among others, contains the following clause:

"That I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men."

It is well known that a very large portion of the electors in all the States, if not a large majority, do not believe in, or accept the practical equality of Indians, Mongolians or negroes with the race to which they belong. If the voters of many of the States of the North and West were required to take such an oath as the test of their qualification, there is reason to believe that a majority of them would remain from the polls rather than comply with its degrading conditions. How far, and to what extent this test oath prevented the registration of those who were qualified under the laws of Congress, it is not possible to know; but such was its effect, at least sufficient to overcome the small and doubtful majority in favor of this Constitution, there can be no reasonable doubt. Should the people of Arkansas, therefore, desiring to regulate the elective franchise so as to make it conform to the constitutions of a large proportion of the States of the North and West, and modify the provisions referred to in the fundamental condition, what is the consequence? Is it intended that a denial of representation shall follow? and, if so, may we not dread at some future day a recurrence of the troubles which have so long agitated the country? Would it not be the part of wisdom to take for our guide the Federal Constitution, rather than resort to measures which, looking only to the present, may in a few years renew in an aggravated form the strife and bitterness caused by legislation which has proved to be so ill-timed and unfortunate?

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1868.

The Secretary of the Navy.

From the Hartford Courant, June 20.

If Secretary Welles has any supporters in his political course in this region, they are not among those who labored to elevate him to the Governorship and to his present office, but rather among the enemies of the Union Party. But if there are two men in Washington who have neither stolen nor countenanced stealing or dishonorable dealing, they are Gideon Welles and William Faxon. There are two sides to any case, and before permitting the report published in our telegraphic colums to prejudice them, our readers should wait for the other side. Mr. Welles had the authority to balance accounts with the makers of superfluous iron-clads by letting them have the vessels if they were willing to take them. The subsequent order of Congress for an appraisal lost the Government half a million on the two vessels in question. On the advertisement for bidders there were none who did not offer merely for the sake of selling their bids to Swift & Co. Unless a purchaser had his market already engaged, he would rather buy scrap-iron in the heap than any one of the iron-clads. If any would-be purchaser has been wronged by the sale of the *Oneota* and *Catawba*, he has an easy remedy—there are a dozen others waiting to be sold. Who wants one at any price?

The Collinsville (Conn.) Savings Bank.

From the Hartford Post, June 19.

Bank Commissioner Cowles has made a report to the General Assembly concerning the affairs of the Collinsville Savings Bank. A public examination of the books took place on the 27th ult., and the Treasurer, Howard Collins, Esq., and others, made detailed statements. It appears that the books were not correctly kept; notes made payable to Mr. Norton, the deceased Treasurer, belonged to the bank, and a large amount of interest remained uncollected. Great confidence was felt in Mr. Norton, but he had so much other business on his hands that he was loose in his management of bank affairs, to say the least. The report gives no details of embezzlement, or anything of that sort. The assets of the bank are $122,067 13; total liabilities, $155,791 16. The report concludes as follows: "I think it proper to add in this connection that many of the depositors are willing and anxious that the bank should continue in the hands of its efficient Treasurer, believing that it will have the confidence of the community in which it is located."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A FOUR-O'CLOCK.

From the Atlantic for July.

Ah, happy day, refuse to go!
Hang in the heavens forever so!
Forever in mid-afternoon,
Ah, happy day of happy June!
Pour out thy sunshine on the hill,
The Piny wood with perfume fill,
And breathe across the singing sea
Land-scented breezes, that shall be
Sweet as the gardens that they pass,
Where children tumble in the grass!

Ah, happy day, refuse to go!
Hang in the heavens forever so!
And long not for thy blushing rest
In the soft bosom of the West,
But bid gray evening get her back
With all the stars upon her track!
Forget the dark, forget the dew,
The mystery of the midnight blue,
And only spread thy wide warm wings
While Summer her enchantment flings!

Ah, happy day, refuse to go!
Hang in the heavens forever so!
Forever let thy tender mist
Lie like dissolving amethyst
Deep in the distant dales, and shed
Thy mellow glory overhead!
Yet wilt thou wander,—call the thrush,
And have the wilds and waters hush
To hear his passion-broken tune,
Ah, happy day of happy June!

THE IMPOSTOR MEGE.

A certain dervish once confided to a certain Caliph that he (the dervish) had acquired the secret of throwing his own soul or spirit into any inanimate creature, thereby restoring it to life; and that, although by so doing his own body would become vacant and lifeless, he could, nevertheless, return to it at pleasure.

The Caliph, incredulous, pointed to a dog that had just expired, and told him to throw his spirit into that. The dervish at once accepted the challenge, stretched himself at full length on the grass, and, after muttering sundry spells, to all appearance breathed his last. Instantly the dead dog revived, and, running to the Caliph, caressed him with such intelligence, and performed such singular feats at word of command, that there could remain no reasonable doubt of his being vivified by a human soul. As soon as the Caliph was fully convinced, the dog in turn lay down and died, and the dervish's body returned to life.

The Caliph insisted on knowing this wonderful secret, and on being himself able to perform the feat. The dervish stoutly refused at the outset; but, after great persuasion, yielded, as a proof of his devoted and disinterested friendship.

The Caliph, we may guess, was not very long in putting his newly acquired faculty to the test. The dog once more was resuscitated, the Caliph's body being, for the time, an unoccupied tenement. But it soon revived; too soon, in fact, for its owner's liking. The dervish took possession of it, and expressed his intention of keeping it. The poor Caliph, therefore, forced to make his choice whether he would be a dog or a dervish, after reflection chose the latter; in which capacity he had the mortification of seeing his substitute coolly enter his palace and enjoy his privileges.

Strange as it may be, within quite recent times (historically speaking,) men have succeeded in doing what the dervish did. The instance we are about to relate, is a modern case of stepping into a dead man's shoes.

At Manosque, a small town in the ancient province of Provence, there lived, about 1660, one Scipion Le Brun de Castellane, Seigneur of Caille and of Rougon. He had married, in 1655, the Demoiselle Judith le Gouche, of a good family belonging to the bar. Both husband and wife were Calvinists.

In 1685, LOUIS XIV., having revoked the edict of 1598, called the edict of Nantes, which granted tolerance and safe places of residence to Protestants, Le Brun de Castellane, like many other of his unfortunate countrymen, driven from his native land by Catholic intolerance, went and settled in Lausanne, Switzerland. The exiled family of the De Cailles (the name they mostly went by) at that time consisted of five persons—Le Brun de Castellane, Sieur de Caille, his mother, his son and two daughters. He had lost his wife, Judith le Gouche, six years previously, as well as two sons who had died in their infancy. Isaac, the eldest and only surviving son, was twenty-one years of age when they all left France. They were accompanied in their emigration by a Protestant minister, Bernard, young De Caille's tutor, as well as by several domestics.

In December, 1689, LOUIS XIV. completed his work of intolerance by an edict of spoliation, which made over to their nearest relations the property of the Calvinist *émigrés.* At that date the De Caille family included only four members, one of the daughters having died in 1686. A few months after the edict of spoliation, the grandmother also died.

Amongst the relations of the De Cailles who remained in Provence, preferring the abjuration of their faith to exile, four presented themselves to claim what their nearest kin had been stripped of. Their names should be remembered, both because they all played a part in subsequent events, and because they were not all actuated by motives of mere selfishness. They were the Dame Rolland, born Anne le Gouche, own sister to the late Dame de Caille, and wife of a Sieur Rolland, Avocat-Général to the Parlement of Dauphiné—she was therefore aunt to young Isaac de Caille; a Dame Tardivi, related to the Sieur de Caille, the wife of a King's counsel at the Court of Grasse, (a town not far distant from Manosque;) a Sieur Jean Pousset, of Cadenet, and a Sieur de Muges. This last pretended to represent a trustee on behalf of the rights of the exiled family.

A decree of the Parlement of Provence, dated June 30, 1680, nonsuited De Muges, adjudged to the Dame Tardivi for the greater part, and to Pousset for the rest, the property coming from the father's side, amounting to an income of about twelve thousand livres (francs) a year—in those days a considerable sum—and assigning to the Dame Rolland the maternal property, valued at two thousand five hundred livres per annum.

On the 15th of February, 1696, Isaac de Caille, Sieur de Rougon, Le Brun de Castellane's last surviving son, died at Vevay of a *maladie de langueur*—a general weakness or wasting away. The unhappy father, after being thus deprived of the last hope of seeing his name continued, acquainted his relations in Provence with his sad bereavement. The Dame Rolland, who, awaiting better times from her nephew, had taken care of his little property, now disposed of it, in favor of the poor inmates of the Charité of Manosque. The deed of gift, dated Dec. 5, 1698, which gratified that community with the Sieur de Caille's residence and an annual income of eight hundred livres, assigned the Sieur de Caille de Rougon's death as her motive for doing so.

Let us now pass on to the month of March, 1699, at which time M. de Vauvray, intendant of the navy at Toulon, was waited on by a certain Abbé Renoux, accompanied by an individual whose appearance was by no means prepossessing. This latter professed to be the son of the Sieur de Caille, and related the following story: His father, the Sieur de Caille, having taken an aversion to him in consequence of his inaptitude for study, and especially for his inclination to the Catholic religion, had ill-treated him to such an extent that he was obliged to run away from the paternal mansion. Brought back to Lausanne repeatedly, by friends or relations of the family, he nevertheless contrived to effect his escape, in consequence of which he was kept so close a prisoner, night and day, that but for a servant-maid's assistance, he would never have been able to break loose from captivity. On that occasion, his father being asleep, he took forty louis d'or from his pocket, and ran away as fast as his legs could carry him.

Feeling constantly a strong desire to enter into the true religion, he, De Caille, Jr.,—this individual added—resolved to go to Provence. On his way there, he had been first arrested by Savoyard soldiers, and compelled to enlist, and was then taken prisoner by a French corps, commanded by M. de Catinat. Presented to the Maréchal as the young De Caille, he stated his intentions, told his adventures, and received from him a passport for France.

"Once arrived at Nice," the individual continued, "I engaged in the militia of Provence. One day, when on guard at the Governor's house, I saw a maître d'hôtel carrying a silver bowl engraved with the arms of my family, which my father had been obliged to sell, together with the rest of his plate, in order to cover the expenses of our flight to Switzerland. The remembrance of that sad event afflicted me sorely. I was unable to restrain my tears; and as they inquired the cause of my grief, 'I have good reason for sorrow,' I replied, showing my seal, on which the same arms were engraved. The Chevalier de la Fare, then in command at Nice, hearing of the incident, sent for me, and made me tell my story. From that day he treated me with distinction."

M. de Vauvray, interested in the adventure, put a few questions to this supposed young De Caille. He inquired, for instance, what motive had induced him to make such a mystery of his real name and position ever since his arrival in Provence. For, from the Nice affair up to the present time, there was a gap in young Di Caille's history. His explanation was that, wishing to revisit his native town, he had gone secretly to Manosque, where one of his nurses had recognized him; but that, knowing the severity of the laws, and not yet having abjured Protestantism, he was afraid of being taken for a Huguenot spy. His desire of embracing the Catholic religion, which grew stronger and stronger every day, was the sole cause which induced him to open his mouth.

From all this, M. de Vauvray could make out one thing clearly—namely, that here was an opportunity of gaining a convert. Now, conversions were favorably looked on at court. The Jesuits, who guided the individual's movements, loudly claimed the honor of bringing this lost sheep back to the fold; and they crammed him so well with religious instruction, that five weeks after his appearance on the scene they pronounced him fit to abjure his errors. The ceremony took place at Toulon Cathedral, on the 10th of April, 1699, the Grand-Vicaire presiding.

Several details of this act deserve to be noticed. By it, young De Caille took the names of André d'Entrevergues, son of Scipion d'Entrevergues, Sieur de Caille, and of the late Dame *Suzanne de Caille,* and gave his age as *twenty-three.* Now, De Caille, the father, called himself Le Brun de Castellaine, Seigneur de Caille and *de Rougon,* and had never, in any public act taken the name of d'Entrevergues, although he had the right to do so; and his wife, the Demoiselle *Judith Le Gouche,* had never assumed her husband's name, which would have been contrary to the manners of the day. Moreover, we know that in 1699, young De Caille would have been 35 instead of 23 years of age.

The imposture was glaring; but no one at the time took the trouble to see through it. Only M. de Vauvray, who witnessed the act of abjuration, was greatly astonished to hear young De Caille declare that he could not write! He more than suspected they had been taken in. But the Jesuits were so proud of their acquisition that he did not care to disturb their triumph. In the then excited state of religious passions, the abjuration made a great noise: so much noise that the news soon reached Lausanne.

M. de Caille was thunderstruck on learning that his son, who had died three years ago in Switzerland, had lately been renouncing his heresy in Provence. He lost no time in informing M. de Vauvray, through the Dame Rolland, that some adventurer must have assumed his name for dishonest purposes; and he supported his statement by a legal certificate proving that his son had died in Switzerland on the 15th of February, 1696. He also entered a formal protest, by letter of attorney, against the imposture.

M. de Vauvray, whose eyes were already opened, did not wait for a second application from the injured father. He ordered the impostor to be arrested; and, that step taken, one would have said that the whole matter would soon come to an end. But the false De Caille was a soldier in the Marine, under the superior orders of M. d'Infreville, who commanded all the troops at Toulon. Conflict between M. d'Infreville and M. de Vauvray. The dispute had to be referred to the court. M. de Pontchartrain, Minister of State, mentioned the affair to the King, who, on the 11th of June, ordered the impostor to the Arsenal, (where the galley slaves are, and to be handed over to the Judge Ordinary, to be tried in the regular way—which was done forthwith. On the 19th of June the false De Caille was examined for the first time at his own request.

The interrogatory is full of plain proofs of imposture. When pressed about the difference in the names of his own declarations and the documents received from Switzerland, he replied that he had never exactly known his own real name; that his father had always given him that of D'Entrevergues de Rougon de Caille; that he believed he was 25 years of age, (previously he had said 23;) that he had never known his mother's maiden name; that he never knew who were his godfather and godmother; that he was 10 years old when they left Manosque! Every answer betrayed a singular ignorance of the antecedents of the person whom he pretended to represent.

How had it happened that, born in the upper ranks of society, he could neither read nor write? It was the fault of his eyes, which were weak from his birth. Of the name of the street, and even of the quarter in which the paternal mansion was situated in Manosque, he could give no indication. What were its interior arrangements? He knew nothing about them; though he could give a very correct description of its outside appearance. How many children had his father? He answered, three. What was his father like? He described him as having black hair and beard, and a brown complexion; whereas M. de Caille had light brown hair, a red beard, and a white face. Certainly the débutant had studied his part very imperfectly.

Nevertheless, the Marine, (as he is henceforth called in the trial,) at the close of his examination, applied to the lieutenant-criminel of Toulon to be set at liberty, and put in possession of his property. However ignorant he might be of the most essential facts, he showed no symptoms of fear or embarrassment. He himself caused the result of his examination to be signified to the Dame Rolland, to the Sieurs Tardivi and Consorts, (Jean Pousset,) and even to relations of the Sieur de Caille, who had no interest in the exile's property.

The Dame Rolland protested, and declared her intention to pursue the impostor in a criminal court. An ordonnance of the lieutenant-criminel (16th September, 1699) decided that the Marine should be taken to Manosque and elsewhere, to be confronted with whoever would recognize or disavow him; and he himself urged that that measure should be put in execution. M. Rolland appealed on behalf of his wife, and obtained leave to lay an information against the Marine for assuming a name which belonged to another person, and to prove that the pretended De Caille, the son, was no other than one Pierre Mège, the son of a galley-slave, well known in Provence for twenty years past. In fact, there were people who, without the slightest hesitation recognised, in the false De Caille, this same Pierre Mège, of Marseilles, who had been enrolled at Toulon in the body of the Marines.

It is now time to state how Pierre Mège, *alias* Sanc-Regret, conceived the strange idea of personating young De Caille.

One day he happened to be sipping his chopine of wine in a dark corner of a public house in Toulon, when there entered three men whose *patois* told him they were natives of Upper Provence—that they came from Forcalquier and Manosque. One of them, who had only just come from home to sell little alabaster images in Toulon, treated the others to gossip about their relations and friends. The De Cailles, before the Revocation of the Edict, had been the great folk of the neighborhood. Once so rich and powerful, now poor and in exile, their misfortunes furnished an endless theme. They talked of the ancient château of the De Cailles, a seigneurial residence falling to ruins; of the death of Isaac, the last surviving son; of the deed of gift made by the Dame Rolland to the Charité of Manosque; and of the considerable fortune which must one day revert to the Le Gouches and the Rollands at the death of the last of the Lausanne exiles.

When the trio rose to depart, Mège accosted them, and said, "You were speaking just now of Isaac de Caille, who seems to have died in Switzerland. Have any of you seen him? Would you know him again?"

"No," replied a Manoscain; "but we have at Toulon the carpenter, La Violette, from the same place, who knew the whole family well, and who certainly would know young De Caille again, if by chance he were not dead."

"Much obliged, Messieurs. When you see La Violette tell him to favor me with a call. If he ask in the port for Sans-Regret, the Marine, he will have no difficulty in finding me out. I may, perhaps, be able to communicate something that will be to his profit as well as to his pleasure."

A few days afterward the carpenter went to see Sans-Regret, who (according to his own subsequent account) received him with, "How are you, La Violette? Don't you recollect me?"

To which the carpenter replied, "You are the son of my former master."

What really passed between the two men cannot be told with any certainty; neither of them had an interest in confessing the truth. But what is certain is, that shortly afterward the Marine, Pierre Mège, alias Sans-Regret, the carpenter La Violette, and De Muges the trustee's relation, made common cause; that La Violette assisted the Marine in his first advances to M. de Vauvray; and that their testimony was the first that was given in proof of the Marine's identity with Isaac de Caille.

When the Marine, during his examination, was charged with being Pierre Mège in reality he was not disconcerted in the least; frankly avowing at once that he had borne that name which, however, was not his own. He explained that it had happened thus:

After the Nice adventure, he was obliged to live somehow, while waiting for a favorable opportunity of claiming his real name, De Caille. The militia having been disbanded, he betook himself to Marseilles with an empty purse. No sooner had he arrived there, than he fell in with a certain Honorade Venelle, the wife of one Pierre Mège, who was living with her mother and her two sisters-in-law. The husband was absent; the wife remiss in her conjugal duties. All those women, moreover, had been brought up in the reformed religion, which they had abjured only through fear and restraint. It was a further tie between them and the Marine. He confessed to them the secret of his birth, and his desire to regain his rightful position; they advised him to conceal his name and his faith a little longer; and, to make things pleasant, Honorade consented that he should pass for her absent husband—for Pierre Mège.

This tale was a calumny on poor Honorade, who was *not* unfaithful to an absent spouse, seeing that the Marine, then present, was the injured husband, Pierre Mège himself in the flesh.

To continue our worthy hero's story. He enlisted under this borrowed name, in 1693, on board the galley *La Fidèle;* he served in it three years, and was then discharged. Returned to Marseilles, he tried to maintain himself by selling a certain balm, which, he declared, his grandmother, the Dame de Caille, had taught him to make. As this speculation scarcely kept the pot boiling, there was no help for it but to enlist again, which he did, in 1697, at Toulon, still under the pseudonym of Pierre Mège, to which he added the soubriquet of Sans-Rogret.

Such was his account of himself. On the other hand, out of twenty witnesses brought forward by the Sieur Rolland, several who had pursued their studies together with young De Caille declared that this person was not he; several others recognized in him Pierre Mège, who had been in the Marines ever since 1676. To all this the Marine, never losing his presence of mind, opposed the most peremptory denial; he even attacked his adversaries, whenever there was an opportunity. He demanded to be confronted with M. Rolland, in the presence of the Judges. He then maintained, with unflinching eye and unwavering voice, that he had seen him at Geneva; that, since his own abjuration, he (Rolland,) a magistrate and professed Catholic, had secretly partaken of the Lord's Supper in the grand "Temple" there, as the French call Protestant places of worship. He minutely described M. Rolland's dress, the horse he rode, and the whole of his equipage. After this piece of bare-faced impudence, intended to work on popular prejudices, he succeeded in obtaining an order to have further litigation transferred to Aix.

Meanwhile, M. de Caille, the father, on the 1st of January, 1700, sent his power of attorney to the Procureur of the Parlement of Provence, with full instructions to prosecute the impostor, who, if guilty, would be liable to capital punishment. To these he added a full judicial report, drawn up at Lausanne and Vevay, respecting the life, the illness and the death of his son. The certificate of death, legalized by the French Ambassador in Switzerland, was not admitted as proof by the Toulon Judge, the only proof received in France being an extract from the register of burials. Now, at that time, it was not usual to keep registers of burials in Switzerland. This absurd and pedantic refusal had afterward its influence.

The Marine gained his point in being permitted to work upon popular passion and credulity. He was taken to Monosque, to Caille, and to Rougon; his journey was one long triumph. He made his entry into those places between ranks of enthusiastic gossips who had made up their minds to receive him as the young De Caille. He himself recognized several of the people present, addressing them by name, and recalling circumstances of their childhood. He gazed at the houses attentively, inquiring the reason of alterations that had been made during his absence. Evidently he had prepared his ground. His secret visit to Manosque should not be forgotten, nor his correct knowledge of the outside of buildings, together with his complete ignorance of their interior.

Throughout the long, long, legal controversy which followed, attempts were repeatedly made to gain over public opinion by exciting its fanaticism. For instance, in a circular letter sent to the clergy, we find: "You are entreated to have prayers in your church in behalf of M. de Caille, a gentleman of Provence, disavowed by his father for having embraced the Catholic religion. * * * This is an affair of religion, and the cause of God himself."

At last, on the 14th of July, 1806, six years after its first hearing of the case, and after fifty audiences dispersed over those six years, the Court of Aix pronounced the following strange judgment:

It dismissed the demands of Le Gouche, Tardivi and Consorts; it declared the said Entrevergues to be the veritable Isaac Le Brun de Castellane, the son of Scipion Le Brun de Castellane, Sieur de Caille and de Rougon, and of Judith Le Gouche, his father and mother. It adjudged him all their goods and heritages, with restitution of the fruits thereof from the 16th of December, 1702, with damages, to be assessed by experts. It allowed proceedings to be taken against the Sieur Rolland (Advocate-General to the Parlement of Grenoble) and Consorts, for subornation of witnesses, calumny, and corruption of domestics; and it condemned the said Le Gouche, Tardivi and Consorts to all the costs.

The motives which led the Judges of Aix to this decision seemed to be: first, that it was useless to waste their time over the proofs of the death of a man whom they had alive and well before their eyes; secondly, that they ought to give the benefit of any doubt to the defendant, who was already in possession of the disputed individuality; thirdly, that two witnesses in the affirmative ought to be preferred to a thousand witnesses in the negative. What a specimen of sophism and of begging the question to exhibit at the close of the vaunted age of LOUIS XIV.!

The Aix judgment had not yet gone forth to the world, and M. de Boyer d'Aguille, who was charged with its execution, had not yet received his formal instructions, when the coarse impostor for whom the Parlement of Provence had just compromised its honor, hastened to put his Judges to shame by multiplied proofs both of his folly and his infamy. At the very beginning of August, Aix was surprised with the news that the new Isaac de Caille was to marry Mlle. Serry, of Toulon. Now Mme. Serry, the young lady's mother, was cousin german to M. de Villeneuve, one of the Aix judges, and nearly related to the above-named M. de Boyer d'Aguille, the reporter of the case. This circumstance explained the whole proceeding. If the insolvent, Pierre Mège, had been able to meet the heavy expenses of the lawsuit for nearly seven years, it was because M. Serry had supplied the funds, and his relations in the Parlement of Provence had guaranteed the issue.

The marriage of the person whom we will still call the Marine was celebrated with suspicious haste, M. Serry having obtained a dispensation exempting them from the publication of banns. On the day when the marriage contract was signed the Marine gave his father-in-law a claim on his property for the sum of eighteen thousand livers. Once in possession, the false De Caille pillaged, dissipated and sold the property thus wrested from the Rollands and the Tardivis. He turned everything into money, even the contents of the beehives. Nor did he forget to pay the creditors of that poor fellow, Pierre Mège, to whom he was under such obligations.

The first effect of this unexpected marriage was to call forth the claims of the Marine's old accomplice, La Violette, the carpenter. At the outset of his career, when De Muges and La Violette were his only supporters, he had promised the carpenter to marry his sister-in-law, a Toulon shoemaker's daughter, and to provide for his family. The banns had even been published, but the Marine, while under a cloud, had been obliged to defer the project, and the favored of the Parlement of Provence remembered to forget it. A still graver fault was his conduct at Manosque. In spite of his fine promises, he lost no time in expelling from the mansion there the poor inmates and the Sisters of La Charité. He had also the upstart vanity—which must have greatly disgusted his partisans—to have his portrait engraved, with the legend in capitals, "Isaac Le Brun de Castellane, Seigneur De Caille et De Rougon, agé de 37 ans en 1707." To this were appended half a dozen lines of doggerel:

"Capricious Fortune will'd to try
From early youth my constancy
Of birthright robb'd, I had to brave
A false consignment to the grave.
But Heav'n, the storm and tempest past,
Has brought me into port at last."

It was premature of the Marine to shout and swagger before he was fairly out of the wood. A storm was brewing which he little expected.

Honorade Venelle, his real wife, had prudently kept quiet during the lawsuit, having, doubtless, been led to expect that, when once it was gained, her silence would be handsomely recompensed. It is probable that the Marine, puffed up with a victory which he regarded as final, sent adrift the former companion of his joys. She, however, although she might have winked at his infidelity had it been softened by the promised salve, had no notion of losing at once her money reward and her husband. Possibly the Rollands and the Tardivis got wind of her anger, and turned it to their own account; for at the very same time that they took the only step now open to them—an appeal to the Privy Council to reverse the sentence—Honorade accused the traitor of bigamy. That done, she disappeared—her wisest plan; for the Court of Aix, smitten on the cheek by her claim to be the new De Caille's wife, implying that he and Pierre Mège were one and the same, ordered her to be arrested and put in prison.

The King's Privy Council had not, like the present Court of Cassation in France, a definite power and jurisdiction. Favor availed more with it than justice. In this case it was considerably influenced by a diplomatic incident occasioned by the contemptuous disregard with which the Tribunal of Toulon and the Court of Aix had treated legal documents duly authenticated in Switzerland. The result arrived at, after long argumentation, on the 17th of March, 1712, was, summarily, that the soldier of marines was not Isaac le Brun de Castellane; that he was forbidden henceforth to assume that title and quality, or to trouble the said Le Gouches and Tardivis in the possession and enjoyment of the goods left by the said Scipion le Brun and Judith le Gouche, under pain of a fine of 1,000 livres; that the said Pierre Mège, called in the suit the soldier of marines, be taken bodily and conducted to the prisons of the Conciergerie du Palais, to be heard and interrogated concerning the facts touching the crime of bigamy.

Poor Magdelaine Serry, the victim of her parent's greed, sent in a demurrer to this decree, supported by the arguments of able counsel; but it availed her nothing, except to delay Mège's trial for bigamy. He was greatly surprised at being caught in that way, for he fancied himself safe from all attacks, except those which concerned his imposture. And he cheated justice, after all, by dying in prison before sentence could be pronounced upon him.

Gayot de Pitaval, who followed and reported the long lawsuit, if not clearly and concisely, at least with good sense, had occasion to visit Mège in prison. He had with him there a long conversation, the details of which, unfortunately, he has not given. He contents himself with simply stating that he twisted himself into a hundred shapes, in order to get at the bottom of the rogue; but that the latter, more slippery than an eel, avoided every admission that could compromise himself. "All that I could discover," he adds, "was that he was gifted with extraordinary cunning, hiding itself under apparent stupidity."

A detailed description of Mège's person, drawn up by medical and surgical experts, to ascertain what resemblance he might have to any of the De Caille family, does not convey the impression that either Honorade or Mademoiselle Serry need have been inconsolable for his loss.

Puny frame, weakly constitution, lean and thin; shrill voice; effeminate expression of countenance; dull white, colorless, and pallid skin; Socratic nose; thin lips, the lower one protruding; pointed chin; very scanty beard; watery lacklustre eyes, approaching nearer to olive-green than to any other color; besides sundry other corporeal peculiarities much too curious to mention.

What was most strange, and what must have been most displeasing to behold, was that one half of his face (and, indeed, of his person generally) was dissimilar to the other half; one nostril was larger than the other; one cheek-bone (both high) higher than the other; one eyebrow garnished with twice as many hairs as the other.

THE WALL PICTURES OF POMPEII.—How sunny, and cheerful, and alive with the spirit of imperishable beauty, are those halls in the basement-story of the Museum, contrasted with the haggard, suffering saints and tormented martyrs of later Neapolitan art, in the halls above them! Even in the houses of Pompeii, where the glaring sun looks down into the roofless chambers and illuminates every incomplete feature meant to be unobserved in the twilight of the day, or the lamp-light of the banquets, and every crack and scale of time and ruin, the pictures exercise an undiminished charm. They suggest wealth and luxury, it is true, yet at the same time they speak of an artistic culture, so general and of so high a stamp, that one knows not whither to turn, to match it at this day. Yet the golden era of Grecian painting was already long past, and these pictures were to the then still existing masterpieces, as the figures of—(let the reader here insert the name of an inferior artist!) to those of TITIAN or TINTORETTO. The Pompeiian pictures have, it is true, limited perspective, (partly because depth is purposely omitted from the backgrounds,) little foreshortening, little *chiaroscuro;* yet they show enough of each to justify us in supposing that the great masters achieved as much, in this respect, as the nature of the vehicle in which they painted would allow. The Pompeiian artists seem to have been fully conscious of what was lacking to them, in the astonishing skill with which they generally avoid the necessity of foreshortening and perspective.

One fact, evident to any one who sees the collection, is worthy of notice. In hundreds of pictures, a single example of disagreeable, inharmonious color can scarcely be found. The instinct of the ancients, never equaled since their time in regard to form, appears to have been fully as true and delicate in regard to color. The common workman dealt in ruder effects, and was generally ignorant of the management of half-tints, which is so charming in the best pictures; but if he never triumphed he never offended.

Our modern life is very barren of grace and beauty, when contrasted with that of Pompeii, where the vulgarest wine shop, and the poorest abode of the mechanic, had its ornamental frescoes. Here, too, is another remarkable evidence of the skill of the poorest workman. Where the paintings are simple patterns or arabesque borders, they were never executed by means of cut-out models laid upon the plaster and painted through, but with the "free hand." The workman had a ruler and compass, but no more; and the slight difference in the repetition of the same forms in a border attest his dexterity even more than his want of it.

Painting and sculpture were necessities of all domestic or public life in Pompeii. DIOMED, MARCUS LUCRETIUS, and CORNELIUS RUFUS, had their mosaic pavements, their marble and bronze statues, their grottos of shells, and their illustrations of HOMER; but the fuller and soap-boiler had also their terra-cotta heroes and deities, and the picture of their profession, on their walls. In the wine-shop and the eating house, the guests sat under panels of still-life which no doubt made their mouths water. It is as difficult to find an undecorated wall in Pompeii, as to find one tastefully decorated in New-York. The town must have been a grand panorama of art, and every street, or arch, or atrium, or peristyle an harmonious picture. What, then, must have been Baiæ, and Capua, and the one supreme Rome!

We are loth to believe that any talent or faculty once possessed by man can have perished. We cannot even admit without a sense of mortification, that any people were more generally developed than ourselves. Yet, when we learn how universal was the instinct of proportion among the ancients—how taste and the love of symmetry came as natural to them as hunger or gambling, and then consider how slowly and painfully we moderns must be educated in order to appreciate correctly their commonest works—what monstrosities we bow down before and worship—how inert is the love of harmonious form and color among the masses of the people; when all this is clear, we realize that mankind has lost that much of its grace and the earth that much of her glory.—*Putnam for July.*

THE INHERITANCE OF MUTILATED STRUCTURES.—With respect to the inheritance of structures mutilated by injuries, or altered by disease, it is difficult to come to any definite conclusion. In some cases mutilations have been practiced for a vast number of generations without any inherited result. GORON has remarked that different races of man have from time immemorial knocked out their upper incisors, cut off joints of their fingers, made holes of immense size through the lobes of their ears, or through their nostrils made deep gashes in various parts of their bodies, and there is no reason whatever to suppose that these mutilations have ever been inherited. Adhesions due to inflammation and pits from the small-pox (and formerly many consecutive generations must have been thus pitted) are not inherited. With respect to Jews, I have been assured by three medical men of the Jewish faith that circumcision, which has been practiced for so many ages, has produced no inherited effect; BLUMENBACH, on the other hand, asserts that in Germany Jews are often born in a condition rendering circumcision difficult, so that a name is there applied to them signifying "born circumcised." The oak and other trees must have borne galls from primeval times, yet they do not produce inherited excrescences; many other such facts could be adduced. On the other hand, various cases have been recorded of cats, dogs, and horses, which have had their tails, legs, &c., amputated or injured, producing offspring with the same parts ill-formed; but as it is not at all rare for similar malformations to appear spontaneously, all such cases may be due to mere coincidence. Nevertheless, DR. PROSPER LUCAS has given, on good authorities, such a long list of inherited injuries, that it is difficult not to believe in them. Thus, a cow that had lost a horn from an accident, with consequent suppuration, produced three calves which were hornless on the same side of the head. With the horse, there seems hardly a doubt that bony exostoses on the legs, caused by too much traveling on hard roads, are inherited. BLUMENBACH records the case of a man who had his little finger on the right hand almost cut off, and which in consequence grew crooked, and his sons had the same finger on the same hand similarly crooked. A soldier, fifteen years before his marriage, lost his left eye from purulent opthalmia, and his two sons were microphthalmic on the same side. In all such cases, if truthfully reported, in which the parent has had an organ injured on one side and more than one child has been born with the same organ affected on the same side, the chances against mere coincidence are enormous. But perhaps the most remarkable and trustworthy fact is that given by DR. BROWN-SEQUARD, namely, that many young guinea-pigs inherited an epileptic tendency from parents which had been subjected to a particular operation, inducing in the course of a few weeks a convulsive disease like epilepsy; and it should be especially noted that this eminent physiologist bred a large number of guinea-pigs from animals which had not been operated on, and not one of these manifested the epileptic tendency. On the whole, we can hardly avoid admitting that injuries and mutilations, especially when followed by disease, or perhaps exclusively when thus followed, are occasionally inherited.—*Animals and Plants under Domestication by C. Darwin.*

DESIDERO TE.

From the Galaxy for July.

So sweet in that moonlighted air
Dwelt the breath of the damp mignonette—
As sweet as the pain and the love
Of that time when we met.

Your face in the radiance there,
Turned to my own in the dusk,—
The clasp of your hand upon mine,—
The odors of flowery musk,—

The murmur of words that you said—
That music of love which I heard—
Far in the trees of the garden
The song of a lonely night bird,—

Sweetest brown eyes in the world,
Giving all to my heart that it asked,—
Dearest of lips smiling on me—
Souls to each other unmasked,—

O heart of my heart, do you wonder
The days are long while you stay?
That I wait with passionate wishes
For the touch of a hand that's away?

THE CORAL ISLAND OF OATAFU.—About 9 o'clock, as we were preparing to go ashore, we discovered another and much larger canoe coming toward us under sail. In it were seated fifteen or twenty men. As they neared the vessel one old fellow stood up and waved in the air over his head a large roll or bundle of matting, fringed at both ends. Exactly what this meant we were left to imagine, but it was doubtless the prerogative of royalty to have it and wave it; for, as they came alongside, our acquaintance of the early morning presented himself, and, pointing to him who held the bundle, gave us to understand that he was the "ariki," or king.

His Coraline Majesty was a well-made man of about fifty years of age. His raiment was as simple as that worn by his ambassadors of the morning. As a mark of royalty, however, he wore a strip of cocoanut leaf, two or three inches wide, split along the middle, which, being put on over his head, rested upon his shoulders. The upper part of his body, especially his breast, was profusely tattooed. He was very dignified in manner, not talking much, nor manifesting the great curiosity which took possession of most of his followers. Withal he was a very fair specimen of royalty in the crude state. He sat down at once upon an offered deck chair, and, stretching out his legs, surveyed the assembly with a coolness which quite took me by surprise.

Presently a number of canoes came alongside, and the deck of our schooner was soon crowded by native men and boys. Evidently the arrival and presence among them of a vessel was a great and rare event, and was made the occasion of a general holiday. Many of them had got themselves up for the visit with great care, and were abundantly anointed with oil. Some wore head-dresses of shells, and necklaces of shells or beads; and one fellow put on a great many airs, parading about the deck with a brass button (probably a souvenir of some naval visit) hung round his neck by a piece of twine. But the most remarkable ornament of all, worn by a good-looking man, was nothing else than a common board nail stuck through his ear like an ear-ring. I observed that they all had their ears perforated, though more for utility than ornament, for, having no pockets, they find it convenient to carry small articles stuck through their ears. Some of the older ones had so stretched their ears by use, that the slits in them were larger than a large button-hole. The King, on being presented with two cigars, lit one of them, in imitation of his host, and stuck the other in his ear, to reserve for a future occasion.

We proposed a visit on shore to the chief, to which he earnestly expressed his assent, and, in spite of the Captain's warning, three of us prepared to land. Immediately all the canoes started off immediately in advance, as if to advise the remainder of the inhabitants of our coming; and we soon followed them, taking the chief and two other natives with us. Reaching the shore safely under the guidance of the chief, we walked toward the village, which was on the inner or lagoon side of the belt of land. Passing for some distance through a cocoanut grove, we presently came upon a collection of about fifty houses. They were arranged with considerable regularity along an avenue running parallel with the beach. In the middle of the street was a walk paved with smooth slabs of coral beach rock. The houses were of very simple construction, consisting of upright frames five or six feet high, covered with a high-peaked roof of cocoanut thatch. The eaves of the roof extended considerably beyond the sides, and lacked but two or three feet of reaching the ground. The sides of the houses were sometimes open, and in some cases thatched. As we passed along toward the chief's house, troops of young children made their appearance; but the women, none of whom had been on board, remained within their houses, though their manner indicated that their seclusion was not altogether a voluntary act.

The King's house only differed from the more common in being larger. The floor was made of evenly-spread gravel or coral pebbles, covered with mats, for which the fibre of the cocoanut husk probably furnished the material. About the house were disposed many and various articles of use or ornament. Fish-hooks of shell and wood, nets, mats, calabashes, grass-rope, fish-lines, twine and cordage, generally were abundant.

On His Majesty's "what-not" was an empty sardine-box, and a glass bottle marked "Batty and Company's Best Pickles." But we saw no clubs, bows, nor arrows, nor weapons of any kind, excepting two or three old hatchets and sheath-knives, evidently obtained from some visitors like ourselves. On one of the posts I saw a rude figure carved, which had the appearance of being an object of worship. Presently some lads came in, bringing some young cocoanuts and a string of small fish. The latter, by active wriggling and squirming, gave sufficient evidence of having been freshly caught. These were spread before the company, and we were invited to the repast. A draught of the cocoanut water was a luxury not to be despised, but the feast of raw fish was politely declined. Our backwardness, however, was not shared by our hosts; and the sight of the party as they sat upon the ground, each with a piece of cocoanut in one hand, and a nice little fish, held by the tail, in the opposite hand, taking first a mouthful of one and then of the other, was something long to be remembered.

This entertainment being over, we went out for a ramble under the guidance of several of the men. A few steps brought us to a house where many of the women and young children seemed to have congregated. Looking around upon the assembly, with an eye for feminine beauty, and curious to see if the gentler sex were as highly favored as their partners in form and feature, I was much disappointed to remark that most of those present were quite old, and that the very youngest woman in the party was old enough to have been the mother of the damsel of sweet sixteen for whom my eyes were vainly searching. Nevertheless, although pretty well seasoned, the better-looking gave some evidence to the fact that, with the charms of youth, they might have been quite attractive. They were well formed, and had rather pleasing features. Like the men, they were profusely tattooed, though more about the lips and lower part of the face than about the breast. Their only dress was a kind of girdle, made of cocoanut leaves, so arranged as to hang about the body like a skirt. It was fastened just above the hips; and, though quite short—hardly more than a foot in length—was very thick, and so made as to stand out in a bell-shaped form, resembling somewhat the upper part of a large crinoline skirt. As they moved about in this remarkable costume, they suggested the figure of a ballet-dancer with a widely spreading, but somewhat abbreviated, skirt. This suggestion must be understood to refer to ballet-dancers of the more modern sort; as such a comparison with some of the *artistes* of the present day would be a great injustice to the Oatafu ladies.—*Atlantic Monthly for July.*

DRUNK WITH BUTTER.—The Abyssinian chief, in his affectation of grandeur, has always several favorite guns, dignified by most appalling names, and "made drunk" with butter, which is supposed by most Abyssinians to possess some mysterious and inexplicable virtue even over iron. They rub it on their swords, on their shields, on their guns, on their heads, on anything and everything earthly. There never was such a people for fresh butter, and the strangest thing of all is that it is a disgrace to eat it in that form, though the Wallo Gallas have a passion for it.—*Travels in Abyssinia and the Galla Country, by W. C. Plowden.*

TENNYSON AND HIS PUBLISHERS.—The *North Briton* records the following kind and liberal act on the part of Mr. TENNYSON: "Mr. HOWARD, the leading artist of the Theatre Royal, Edinburg, has been for some time past in the habit of giving a selection of 'Readings' from both the ancient and modern poets, and, being occasionally asked for a copy of some piece that he had read, he thought it would be a good plan to have his recitations printed, so that at a trifling price his hearers might obtain all the pieces he is in the habit of reciting. Among the contents of the tiny pamphlet were included one or two short extracts from the *Princess,* and other poems of Mr. TENNYSON. The work being printed, the compiler then asked his friend, Mr. ROBINSON, of Greenside-street, the extensive periodical vender, to permit his name to be placed on the title page as publisher, which that good-natured gentleman at once agreed to do. A very few copies of the work only (not above ten, it is said) had been sold, when Mr. ROBINSON received a letter from Messrs. MOXON, of London, the publishers of TENNYSON's works, claiming damages, &c., &c., on the ground of invasion of copyright. Mr. HOWARD at once wrote to MOXON & Co., explaining the whole matter, saying that he only was to blame, and that Mr. ROBINSON was quite guiltless of anything but obliging him, &c., &c.; but even this explanation did not please the publishers,—they insisted, we believe, upon a sum of £50 being paid to them by way of damages—a sum which would just have been ruin to the poor actor, who was bound in honor to keep his publisher scathless. As a *dernier ressort,* (to make a long story short,) HOWARD took courage, and wrote an explanation direct to the Poet Laureate. A prompt and kindly worded answer was immediately returned by Mr. TENNYSON, giving Mr. HOWARD permission to use the pieces he had selected, and accepting the compliment he had implied by his having selected them. So much for the Poet Laureate; but, unfortunately, Mr. HOWARD had committed the further sin of taking a 'wee bit' out of HOOD, and that 'wee bit,' it seems, is the copyright of Messrs. MOXON; and 'wee' as the 'bit' is, and little as the use that has been made of it, it is valued at £10, which, with almost as large a sum by way of expenses, is now claimed by that firm through an Edinburg lawyer." Mr. TENNYSON's English publishers do not appear to be as amiable as the poet.—*Every Saturday.*

GEORGE HERBERT.—The last poet of whom we shall speak, GEORGE HERBERT, was one in whom the quaintness of the time found its most fantastic embodiment. He began life as a courtier; and on the disappointment of his hopes, or on his conviction of the vanity of his ambitions, he suddenly changed his whole course of thought and life, became a clergyman, and is known to posterity only as "holy GEORGE HERBERT." His poetry is the *bizarre* expression of a deeply religious and intensely thoughtful nature, sincere at heart, but strange, far-fetched, and serenely crotchety in utterance. Nothing can be more frigid than the conceits in which he clothes the great majority of his pious ejaculations and heavenly ecstacies. Yet every reader feels that his fancy, quaint as it often is, is a part of the organism of his character; and that his quaintness, his uncouth metaphors and comparisons, his squalid phraseology, his holy charades and pious riddles, his inspirations crystallized into ingenuities, and his general disposition to represent the divine through the exterior guise of the odd, are vitally connected with that essential beauty and sweetness of soul which give his poems their wild flavor and fragrance. Amateurs in sanctity, and men of fine religious taste, will tell you that genuine emotion can never find an outlet in such an elaborately fantastic form; and the proposition, according, as it does, with the rules of BLAIR and KAMES and WHATELY, commands your immediate assent; but still you feel that genuine emotion is there, and, if you watch sharply, you will find that Taste, entering holy GEORGE HERBERT's *Temple,* after a preliminary sniff of imbecile contempt, somehow slinks away abashed after the first verse at the "Church porch:"

"Thou whose sweet youth and early hopes enhance
Thy rate and price, and mark thee for a treasure,
Hearken unto a verser, who may chance
Rhyme thee to good, and make a bait of pleasure:
A verse may find him whom a sermon flies,
And turn delight into a sacrifice."

And that fine gentleman, Taste, having relieved us of his sweetly scented presence, redolent with the "balm of a thousand flowers," let us, in closing, quote one of the profoundest utterances of the Elizabethan age, GEORGE HERBERT's lines on "Man:"

"Man is all symmetrie,
Full of proportions, one limbe to another,
And all to all the world besides:
Each part may call the farthest, brother:
For head with foot hath private amitie,
And both with moon and tides.

Nothing hath got so farre,
But man hath caught and kept it, as his prey.
His eyes dismount the highest starre:
He is in little all the sphere
Herbs gladly cure our flesh, because that they
Finde their acquaintance there.

* * * * * * *

"The starres have us to bed;
Night draws the curtain, which the sun withdraws:
Musick and light attend our head.
All things unto our flesh are kinde
In their descent and being; to our minde
In their ascent and cause.

* * * * * * *

More servants wait on Man
Than he'll take notice of; in every path
He treads down that which doth befriend him.
When sickness makes him pale and wan,
O mightie love! Man is one world, and hath
Another to attend him.

Since then, my God, thou hast
So brave a palace built; O dwell in it,
That it may dwell with thee at last!
Till then afford us so much wit,
That as the world serves us we may serve thee,
And both thy servants be."

—*Atlantic Monthly for July.*

THE ENGLISH RITE OF CORONATION.—No other coronation rite in Europe reaches back to so early a period as that of the Sovereigns of Britain. The coronation of AIDAN by COLUMBA is the oldest in Christendom. From the Anglo-Saxon order of the coronation of EGBERT was derived the ancient form of the coronations of the Kings of France. Even the promise not "to dispute the throne of the Saxons, Mercians and Northumbrians" was left unaltered in the inauguration of the Capetian Kings at Rheims. But, in order to appreciate the historic importance of the English coronations, we must for a moment consider the original idea of the whole institution. Only in two countries does the rite of coronation retain its full primitive savor. In Hungary the crown of St. Stephen still invests the Sovereign with a national position; and in Russia the coronation of the Czars in the Kremlin at Moscow is an event rather than a ceremony. But this sentiment once pervaded the whole of medieval Christendom, of which the history was, in fact, inaugurated through the coronation of CHARLEMAGNE by Pope LEO III. in the year 800. The rite represented the two opposite aspects of European monarchy. On the one hand, it was a continuation of the old German usage of popular election, and of the pledge given by the sovereign to preserve the rights of his people; in part, perhaps, of the election of the Roman Emperors by the Imperial Guard. On the other hand, partly as a means of resisting the claims of the electors, it was a solemn consecration, derived from the Jewish Church, by a sacred unction, accompanied by the gift of a crown, through the hands of a prelate. This was unknown in the older empire. It first began with CHARLEMAGNE. It was believed to convey to the sovereign a spiritual jurisdiction and inalienable sanctity:

"Not all the water in the rough rude sea
Can wash the balm from an anointed king."

A white coif was left on his head seven days, to allow the sacred oil to settle into its place, and was then solemnly taken off. This unction was believed to be the foundation of the title, reaching back to the days of King INA, of "Dei Gratia." By its virtue every consecrated King was admitted a canon of some cathedral church. They were clothed for the moment in the garb of bishops. The "Veni Creator Spiritus" was sung over them as over bishops. At first five sovereigns alone received the full consecration—the Emperor and the Kings of France, England, Jerusalem and Sicily. And, though this sacred circle was constantly enlarged by the ambition of the lesser princes, and at last included almost all, the older sovereigns long retained a kind of peculiar dignity. A king, therefore, without a coronation was regarded almost as, by strict ecclesiologists, a Bishop elect would be regarded before his consecration, or a nonconformist minister without Episcopal ordination. Hence the political importance of the scenes which we shall have to describe. Hence the haste, the indecent haste, as it seems to us, with which the new King seized the crown, sometimes before the dead King was buried. Hence the appointment of the great state officer, who acted as Viceroy between the demise of one sovereign and the inauguration of another, and whose duty it was, as it still is in form, to preside at the coronations—the Lord High Steward, the "Steadward," or "Ward of the King's Stead or Place." Hence the care with which the chroniclers note the good or evil omen of the exact day on which the coronation took place. Hence the sharp contests which raged between the ecclesiastics who claimed the right of sharing in the ceremony. Hence, lastly, the dignity of the place where the act was performed.—*Dean Stanley's Memorials of Westminster Abbey.*

HERMITS IN THE DESERT.—But the gorgeousness of coloring, though it may interest us, was not, of course, what produced the deepest effect upon the minds of those old hermits. They enjoyed nature, not so much for her beauty, as for her perfect peace. Day after day the rocks remained the same. Silently out of the Eastern desert, day by day, the rising sun threw aloft those arrows of light which the old Greeks had named "the rosy fingers of the dawn." Silently he passed in full blaze almost above their heads throughout the day; and silently he dipped behind the western desert in a glory of crimson and orange, green and purple; and without an interval of twilight, in a moment all the land was dark. And the stars leaped out, not twinkling as in our damper climate here, but hanging like balls of white fire in that black-blue southern night, through which one seems to look beyond the stars into the infinite abyss, and toward the throne of God himself. Day after day, night after night that gorgeous pageant passed over the poor hermit's head without a sound; and though sun and moon and planet might change their places as the year rolled round, the earth beneath his feet seemed not to change. Every morning he saw the same peaks in the distance, the same rocks, the same sand-heaps around his feet. He never heard the tinkle of a running stream. For weeks together he did not even hear the rushing of the wind. Now and then a storm might sweep up the pass, whirling the sand in eddies, and making the desert for a while literally a howling wilderness; and when that was passed all was as it had been before. The very change of seasons must have been little marked to him, save by the motions, if he cared to watch them, of the stars above, for vegetation there was none to mark the difference between Summer and Winter. In Spring, of course, the solitary date-palm here and there threw out its spathe of young green leaves, to add to the number of those which, gray or brown, hung drooping down the stem, withering but not decaying for many a year in that dry atmosphere; or perhaps the acacia bushes looked somewhat gayer for a few weeks, and the Ribana broom, from which as well as from the palm leaves he plaited his baskets, threw out its yearly crop of twigs; but any greenness there might be in the vegetation of Spring turned gray in a few weeks beneath that burning sun; and the rest of the year was one perpetual Summer of dust and glare and rest. Amid such scenes the mind had full time for thought. Nature and man alike left it in peace, while the labor required for sustaining life (and the monk wished for nothing more than to sustain mere life) was very light.—*Rev. Charles Kingsley, in the Sunday Library.*

IMPERIAL TOADIES IN FRANCE.—The editor of the Paris *Figaro* writes: "One of the things that would most irritate me were I a Sovereign would be to see every day 3,000 fools gathered in front of my palace, watching the moment of my going out for a drive, merely to behold the face of my coachman, the only one which, for the most part, they do behold. In matters like this a people who call themselves the most intelligent and the most quick-witted of the earth are, beyond compare, the most stupid. I have visited several capitals of Europe—there is no capital where there is not a Sovereign—and I do not remember to have seen half-a-dozen people near the palace of the Prince. In France the Prince cannot enjoy privacy; he cannot walk out alone. First and foremost, when he does walk out, he is followed by the 3,000 fools above mentioned, not to mention that the police consider themselves bound to scatter a handful of intelligent men among the crowd to watch the movements of the fools. Then, with us in France the Sovereign lives in an artificial atmosphere. Should he visit a hospital it is supposed that he may wish to taste the soup, and a pot is put on the fire expressly for him. Of course he is enchanted, and says: 'I see with pleasure that the poor patients are supplied with excellent soup.' In respect to the wine we have the same trick. The *abondance* (weak wine-and-water given in schools) is put aside, and a bottle of Chateau-Laffitte, just returned from the Indies, is uncorked for him to taste. 'Capital!' cries the Prince. 'Come, come, this is what will restore their strength to these poor sick fellows.' When our Princes travel a regular Crimea made up of gilt paper is dressed up for them, with dancing girls to represent peasant women and villagers living in abundance." The *Figaro* goes on: "And under the pretext of paying compliments to a Sovereign the sycophants actually utter impertinences. Here, for instance, is the Empress, a charming woman, who certainly has a right to some consideration. Can you guess what the *Moniteur* thinks to be the most agreeable compliment to pay her on her birthday? Why, that on the 5th of May she entered upon her forty-third year. And this is how our official troubadours thrum their guitars under the windows of Andalusians. I wish you to observe that if I presumed to say that Mlle. ALPHONSINE, of the Palais Royal, was forty years old, I should pass for an insolent clown; and the editor of the *Figaro* would be sure to get a letter the next day to this effect: 'M. DE VILLEMESSANT, you have always been very kind to me, but you have about you a shabby fellow who says I am forty years of age. First and foremost, it is not true, for I shall be only twenty-six next year; and, secondly, these are not things to say to a woman, unless the said woman happen to be an Empress.' Seriously speaking, I compassionate Princes."

ROWING AT THE UNIVERSITIES.—None of our English out-of-door sports deserves higher commendation than is merited by rowing. The education of eye and ear, the quick decision of the mind, the strengthening of the nerves, and that combination of good qualities which we know under the name of "pluck," are better attained by the practice of rowing than by any other sport. In rowing, moreover, the more unselfish impulses of a man's character are called forth, and something higher than even *esprit de corps* is appealed to. On the cricket ground his strongest desire is to head the score of his side, or to take the greatest number of wickets, and generally to sustain his own reputation even at the expense of his comrades. In the hunting-field the chief pleasure of all is outstripping competition from motives of a purely personal kind. Again, in those contests now known as "athletics," the medal or silver cup is too generally the sole object of ambition. But in rowing the case is mostly different. There is, it is true, a set of men who go about from one small country regatta to another, in the practice of what is commonly called "pot-hunting," and who prevent the spread of good rowing, by discouraging the hopes of the local oarsmen; but rowing, as it is carried on by the great London clubs, and especially at the universities, is a pastime of a far higher nature. When the Freshman begins his undergraduate career at Oxford or Cambridge, he has soon to choose his set of friends and the kind of life he means to lead. Supposing his tastes have as yet no distinct bias, and that he has a strong constitution and fair muscular development, it is not improbable that he may become a "boating man." At Cambridge, if the Freshman belong to a small college, he will probably be at least tried for rowing whatever he may be like, since a small college can hardly keep its boats high on the river unless all its available members assist. But if he be at Trinity, and has not come from Eton or Westminster, his chance of rowing is very uncertain. The First Trinity Club, the largest in the University, has a great many members, and the captains experience the greatest difficulty in finding out the capabilities of the different men. The way in which this end is aimed at is as different from the system used at Oxford as the results it produces certainly are. The newly-elected Freshmen are taken down to the river side, probably on a cold day in the October term, and then tumbled into eight-oared "tubs" without in most cases the smallest preliminary teaching. The consequence is, that these raw crews, after being "slanged" unmercifully by "coaches" and by coxswains, return to the boat-house with no more knowledge of rowing than a keen impression of the misery it has caused them. Many of them are disgusted and seek a more pleasant mode of passing the afternoon, while those who persevere acquire faults of style which are never afterward eradicated. This state of things existed at any rate till very recently; lately, we believe considerable improvement has been made. A better example has been set by the smaller colleges, notably by Trinity Hall and Christ's, so that now the Freshmen are frequently prepared in "tub pairs" before being put into the eight-oar. At Oxford a different system of management has for a long time been pursued. There are fewer rowing men even in proportion to the size of the University than at Cambridge. We believe no college has more than three boats on the river, while at Cambridge First Trinity has six, Trinity Hall till lately had four, and one or two of the other colleges have three. The result is that at Oxford one never sees such bad rowing as at Cambridge, and the men who do row take a more serious view of the whole affair. The man who proves a "corker"—that is, in rowing slang, utterly unlikely ever to be any good in a boat—is not usually persevered with, while the attention and care of the captains are concentrated on those who show signs of promise. A great deal of preliminary "coaching" is done in pairs and especially in fours, and the "coaches" are usually men who know something about rowing. At Cambridge the opposite is but too often the case. In fact, a really good knowledge of the art of rowing can scarcely be said to exist at all among the oarsmen of the Cam.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

STRAWBERRIES.

From Our Young Folks for July.

Little Pearl Honeydew, six years old,
From her bright ear parted the curls of gold,
And laid her head on the strawberry bed,
To hear what the red-cheeked berries said.

Their cheeks were blushing, their breath was sweet,
She could almost hear their little hearts beat;
And the tiniest lisping, whispering sound
That ever you heard came up from the ground.

"Little friends," she said, "I wish I knew
How it is you thrive on sun and dew!"
And this is the story the berries told
To little Pearl Honeydew, six years old.

"You wish you knew? and so do we!
But we can't tell you, unless it be
That the same kind Power that cares for you
Takes care of poor little berries too.

"Tucked up snugly, and nestled below
Our coverlid of wind-woven snow,
We peep and listen, all Winter long,
For the first Spring day and the bluebird's song.

"When the swallows fly home to the old brown shed,
And the robins build on the bough overhead,
Then out from the mould, from the darkness and cold,
Blossom and runner and leaf unfold.

"Good children then, if they come near,
And hearken a good long while, may hear
A wonderful tramping of little feet,—
So fast we grow in the Summer heat.

"Our clocks are the flowers; and they count the hours
Till we can mellow in suns and showers,
With warmth of the west wind and heat of the south,
A ripe red berry for a ripe red mouth.

"Apple blooms whiten, and peach blooms fall,
And garlands are gay by the garden wall,
Ere the rose's dial gives the sign
That we can invite little Pearl to dine.

"The days are longest, the month is June,
The year is nearing its golden noon,
The weather is fine, and our feast is spread
With a green cloth and berries red.

"Just take us betwixt your finger and thumb—
And quick, O quick! for, see! there come
Tom on all-fours, and Martin the man,
And Margaret, picking as fast as they can!

"O dear! if you only knew how it shocks
Nice berries like us to be sold by the box,
And eaten by strangers, and paid for with pelf,
You would surely take pity, and eat us yourself!"

And this is the story the small lips told
To dear Pearl Honeydew, six years old,
When she laid her head on the strawberry bed
To hear what the red-cheeked berries said.

Having One's Portrait Taken.—There is one disadvantage in giving way to this piece of personal vanity. In case any individual should have a reason for retiring from society, and the cognizance of the Police, it is as well not to leave his "negative" in the hands of a photographer; our guardians being particularly inquisitive respecting cartes of gentlemen who are "wanted," and many an arrest has been made on the strength of an undeniable likeness. Not many years ago the possession of a negative of any celebrity or notoriety was a little fortune to a man, and the reader will perhaps be surprised to hear the number of portraits that have been sold of one person. Her Majesty sells by the hundred thousand, and there was an enormous demand for the portrait of Prince Albert upon his decease. A few years ago all the most valuable negatives were in the possession of a firm of photographers of Regent-street. We may explain that the negative is the original image of the sitter reversed, the lights appearing as shades, and the shades as lights. From these negatives taken on glass the portraits are printed by the passage of light through them upon the prepared paper. Thus from one negative any number of copies can be printed off. The warehouse of the wholesale carte-de-visite establishment mentioned was a curiosity in itself; not only every celebrity was obtainable there, but the man made famous yesterday through the machinery of this firm found that his image and superscription was distributed by them in every printseller's window throughout the three kingdoms. The rage for celebrities has long been past, the public having secured "cartes" of every one worth having. But even now, when a new hero appears upon the scene, some enterprising photographer is sure to come out with his photograph. Sometimes they are rather apocryphal, as, for instance, the one that has been published of the late King Theodore, who appears to be marvelously like one of those ferocious skin-clothed savages that used to strike terror into us as children in a moving drama at Astley's. But a real genuine hero, who has done some stirring action, may wake up and find his face a little fortune to him, or rather to the lucky photographer who may possess his negative. Ten thousand cartes is by no means an out-of-the-way number to sell of any great personage. Some singers have even exceeded this number, not less than sixty thousand portraits of Mlle. Patti having been recently in circulation. Actresses have the most constant run. A classical drama that has had a great success lately—chiefly, we fancy, in consequence of the scanty costume of the ladies playing in it—appears to have flooded the photographers' shop-windows with a class of pictures that of old only flourished—and then by the sufferance of the Police—in Holywell-street.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Miraculous Medallions.—The Pope recently visited the Basilica di Santa Croce, it being the festival of the finding of the holy cross, and performed in the adjoining monastery the blessing of the *Agnus Dei*, for which that establishment is celebrated, and concerning the nature and efficacy of which a recently published pamphlet by the Canon Barbier De Montault says: "The *Agnus Dei* are medallions of white wax made by the Cistercian monks of Santa Croce with the wax of the Easter candles of the Sixtine Chapel and other churches in Rome. These medallions, of an oval form, bear on one side the effigy of the Paschal Lamb with the legend, 'Ecce Agnus Dei qui tollit peccata mundi,' and the name of the Pope who blesses and consecrates them, and on the other the representation of the Holy Virgin and one or more saints. They are only blessed and solemnly consecrated in the first year of a pontificate and successively every seven years. The Pope also blesses them when he thinks necessary for the requirements of the faithful privately in the sacristy of Santa Croce. Fragments of an *Agnus* are as efficacious as the entire ones. They may be worn, carried while traveling, or kept as safeguards at home. The following are some of the virtues of the *Agnus Dei*, according to Popes Urban V., Paul II., Julius III., Sixtus V. and Benedict XIV.: They augment grace in one, favor piety, dissipate coldness, shelter us from vice, and dispose us to virtue. They efface venial sins and purge the spots of sin, after remission by the sacrament of penitence. They put to flight demons, deliver from their temptations, and preserve from eternal ruin. They preserve from sudden death; they prevent the fright inspired by phantoms and the terrors by evil spirits. They give divine protection against adversity, perils and misfortune, and afford prosperity. They protect in battle and give victory. They deliver from poison and hostile ambuscades. They are excellent both as preservatives against maladies and efficacious cures. They combat epilepsy, prevent the ravages of pestilence, epidemy and corrupt air; appease winds, dissipate storms, calm whirlwinds and drive away tempests. They save from shipwrecks and the dangers of lightning. They drive off hail clouds, extinguish conflagrations and stop their ravages. They are efficacious against rain torrents, rising of rivers and inundations. Finally, they preserve pregnant women and calm and shorten the pains of delivery. All this is to be found substantially in the verses addressed by Urban V. to the Emperor John Paleologus, beginning:

> 'Balsamus et munda cera cum chrismatis unda
> Conficiunt agnum,' &c.

Among the martyrs found in the catacombs of Rome and exhumed by the care of the Vicariate to be exposed to public veneration in churches, there are occasionally some without names, whose bones are reduced to powder. This dust, a true relic, is preciously collected and mixed with the wax, to which it gives a dark yellow color, to form what is consequently called 'martyr paste.'" His Holiness, who had performed the ceremony of blessing the Agnus Dei at Santa Croce in 1865, renewed it on this occasion, and accepted some specimens, richly encased, which were offered him by the monks.

The Trades of Animals.—The following observations, which we copy *verbatim* from an "Old Curiosity Shop," have reference to animals, and exhibit their at least apparent knowledge of the sciences; also their professions, occupations and enjoyments: Bees are geometricians—their cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material to have the largest-sized spaces and least possible loss of interstice. So also is the ant-lion—his funnel-shaped trap is exactly correct in its conformation, as if it had been made by the most skillful artist of our species, with the aid of the best instruments. The mole is a meteorologist. The bird called the nine-killer is an arithmetician; so also is the crow, the wild turkey and some other birds. The torpedo, the ray and the electric eel, are electricians. The nautilus is a navigator—he raises and lowers his sail, casts and weighs his anchor, and performs other nautical evolutions. Whole tribes of birds are musicians. The beaver is an architect, builder, and woodcutter—he cuts down trees, and erects houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer—he not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry. The white ants maintain a regular army of soldiers. The East India ants are horticulturists—they make mushrooms, upon which they feed their young. Wasps are paper manufacturers. Caterpillars are silk spinners. The bird ploceus textor is a weaver—he weaves a web to make his nest. The Primia is a tailor—he sews the leaves together to make his nest. The squirrel is a ferryman—with a chip or piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream. Dogs, wolves, jackals, and many others, are hunters. The black bear and heron are fishermen. The ants have regular day laborers. The monkey is a rope dancer. The association of beavers present us with a model of Republicanism. The bees live under a monarchy. The Indian antelopes furnish an example of patriarchal government. Elephants exhibit an aristocracy of elders. Wild horses are said to select their leaders. Sheep, in a wild state, are under the control of a military chief ram.—*Once a Week.*

Dummy Graves.—One day, having missed the up train, I amused myself by a search for local curiosities, and found one, an elderly laborer, whom I asked for a light. He was going to work in the cemetery close at hand, which, from the inscription over the gateway, I saw was under the management of a limited liability company. It was a very prettily arranged place, giving one the notion that the limited company had said to themselves: "The prettier we make it the more you'll like to be buried here." This plan seems to have met with astonishing success, for, by my informant's account, the cemetery had been in existence only a year and a half, and on the testimony of my own eyesight it was already quite half full of clean white tombstones, regular as a good set of teeth. "Flourishing concern, this?" I said, interrogatively, to the grave-digger. The old fellow, who, having received "the price of a pint," had suddenly become intensely confidential, winked and shook his head. "Not?" I returned in reply to this pantomime. "No," said he; then after a pause, as if the secret had been weighing upon his conscience for some time past, and the price of the pint had fetched it out of him, he added, "Them's dummies." Seeing I didn't catch his meaning, he continued, evidently pitying my simplicity: "Dummies to catch the public, them is. There's the railway there in full view. Gents passing sees the name up; then they looks at the tombstones. 'Flourishing concern, that,' they says to one another; 'must be paying well,' they says; then they sends to say they'll take so many shares, and p'raps, arter all," he finished with a grim chuckle, "they comes and goes into the concern as sleeping partners themselves. So it is;" and off he trudged.—*Once a Week.*

Fashion and its Transitions.—Emphatically we do not know what a day may bring forth in the way of toilet. When we go to bed we leave our wives and daughters in huge bell-shaped crinolines, breaking jugs, upsetting chairs, damaging their male neighbors' shins and showing their own legs with a liberality of which the funniest thing is that every woman sees and deprecates the same display in others but ignores it stoutly for herself; when we wake up the next morning they are in narrow, close-fitting garments, like spill-boxes instead of bells. One day they have trains eddying round their feet like ghosts' garments, the next they are in short and scanty costume, dresses more like pillow-cases than conventional gowns. One day they have huge flapping hats that overshadow the shoulders, the next little "porridge plates," that do not come beyond the line of hair. Now they let their tresses meander in greasy ringlets of the corkscrew shape, or hang in a heavy, smooth and shining roll half-way down their necks, and moelline and macassar make a man's fortune out of hand; and now they puff it out in big cushions, on the top of their heads, and resort to artificial means to make it crinkly, dry, and absolutely without gloss. The whole fun of the thing seems to be in the suddenness of transition from one extreme to another, effected before the eye has had time to grow accustomed to the change; so that the bell and the spill-box, the Japanese-looking lady with yards of material entangling her feet or sweeping in the dust behind her, and the lady in short clothes like a great school-girl who has outgrown her frocks, meet in the same room, and jostle one another in the streets, to the utter confusion of anything like harmony of national appearance.—*Saturday Review.*

Tattling.—It must be supposed that if people really knew, or even gave themselves to think seriously about, the harm a chance word, an ungrateful expression, or an uncertified report is capable of doing, they would not—nay, they could not—be so ready to tell and hear some new thing. "She is a very good sort of person in her way, but—." Well, that but is, more often than not, the initial word of a sentence so damaging as not only to nullify the spare praise given in the first instance, but even to go far beyond, and eat away name, character—all the most precious belongings of her spoken of. Almost always this damaging part of the speech is uttered on the faith of what somebody has said, that "somebody else" having heard it from another, and not having suffered it to diminish in the repeating. Rarely it happens that it is spoken from the personal knowledge of the speaker. Where it is so, the charge is made in more absolute terms, and there is no "damning with faint praise" by way of prelude. Where it is not so, the speaker, if taxed with carelessness in repeating an unwarranted tale, will take refuge in the assertion, "I had it from So-and-so," as if that made any difference. The injury caused by the poison of a serpent is as destructive when injected at second-hand as when fresh from the reptile's fang; and it could never be admitted as an excuse for the poisoner that he was not the originator of the deadly stuff he used. The effect is well stated in the oft-quoted words of *Iago*, truthful, though spoken by a villain:

> "He that filches from me my good name
> Robs me of that which not enriches him,
> And makes me poor indeed."

The Quiver.

Anecdote of the Empress Josephine.—There is a charming Napoleonic anecdote related by M. d'Hassonville in a work just printed. Napoleon and Josephine were dining alone, when the Emperor informed her of his resolution to put her away. Josephine of course fainted—a female manœuvre which alarmed His Majesty, who immediately summoned assistance in the shape of Chamberlain de Bausset. As the Empress continued inanimate, Napoleon, wishing to avoid a scene in the palace, asked M. de Bausset if he were strong enough to carry the Empress into her apartments by a back staircase. The Chamberlain replied in the affirmative, and took the Empress in his arms; the Emperor went first, descending backward, and holding Josephine's feet. When half way down, M. de Bausset's sword got between his legs, and he clutched his precious burden tighter while recovering himself. Great was his surprise when the Empress whispered, "Take care, Sir; you are squeezing me too tight."

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The glossary of proper names of various significance, afforded by Trow's New-York City Directory, just published, is suggestive of an amusing though very laborious research in grouping together the most striking, culled by busy hands and active brains, from the 186 thousand in the book before us, and dressing them in slight drapery according to subjects suggested.

Before introducing our collection, we observe, *en passant*, that the increase of names is 8,434 over last year, which was then but 806 over the preceding—the increase the year before that having been 10,367. The Smiths number, as compared to the two preceding years, as follows:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
John Smith	177	185	172
William Smith	127	140	136
James Smith	180	131	135
Charles Smith	71	83	83
George Smith	76	73	86
Thomas Smith	63	68	70
Henry Smith	68	64	68
Patrick Smith	46	53	45
Andrew Smith	15	18	18
Total Smiths	1,820	1,830	1,897

Beside these we have of Smyth, 62; Smythe, 9; Schmid, 14; Schmitt, 87; Schmidt, 359; and Schmitz, 8.

There are 42 Mary Smiths, 33 of whom are widows, against 49 and 38, respectively, last year. There are 66 Snyders, 1 Schnider, 218 Schneiders, (all bipeds.) The Joneses number 503; Johnsons, 506; Johnstons, 172; Browns, 958. The Mc's have not fallen off—being 6,556, against 5,734 last year, viz.:

	1867.	1868.
McCarthy	214	212
McCarty	114	164
McCormack	47	45
McCormick	150	159
McDonald	242	242
McGuire	196	216
Besides Mack	86	58
Then come:		
O'Brien	447	491
O'Conner	42	50
O'Connor	312	278
O'Neill	141	162

O'Keefe, 80; O'Neil, 192; O'Donnell, 116: Total Vans assorted, 1,025.

Among the odd combinations, we have "Merry & Wise," Cheesman & Lively, Buck & Negarsulmer, Cain & Able, Grimes (not dead) & Shook. Butler turned up near Spooner, Brandy keeps a liquor store, Bate sells fishing tackle, Windmill raises the wind as a sail-maker, Carlo is an actor, Thomas Tailor, tailor, still looms up, with Stitch, Cut and Clothier; Roach is a butcher over the way, and Cassimere is very Black.

We find a far greater change in the peculiar names than we had expected on comparing lists with those of last year.

Against 595 names "refused" last year, there are now 742. It is to be hoped the fool-killers may get around before another May. The work is published just six weeks from the commencement of canvassing for names, a feat that could probably only be performed by so thorough an organization and experience as these gentlemen have attained from so many years' experience.

It would appear from these investigations that the ancestral Knickerbockers were of a decidedly religious character. The directory for this year being unusually prolific in clerical appointments and associations. We discover no fewer than 6 Temples and 51 Churches, with only 1 Christian (in name at least,) 65 Lords, 19 Christs, a diversity of Creeds (8,) 29 Popes, 11 Priests, 18 Monks, 74 Bishops, 4 Pastors, 90 Parsons, and but one Parsonage, 22 Elders, 12 Deacons, 2 Archdeacons, 28 Sextons, 2 Bellman, 28 Rings, 200 Bells, 2 Tolls, 5 Knells, 3 Peals from 18 Towers with 26 Crosses (Lent, just here,) summoning 9 Laymen, (only 2 are Godly and 6 are Meek,) with 7 Staffs through 15 Ways, over 83 Jordans to 3 Services, (15 are Divine and 10, Blessings,) out of 5 Bibles, (9 say pray, and one, an editor, positively!) In this arrangement there are 6 Parishes, 8 Angels, 1 Soul, 9 Graces, 3 Lusts. The only sects named are Mormons, 3 Baptists and a Mussulman. There are 6 Biers for 38 Coffins provided, and only 31 Graves, 5 Edens and 2 Hells, 1 Cuthell and 2 Hellands. The services are honored with the presence of 332 Kings, 3 Queens, 34 Nobles, 39 Knights, 21 Dukes, 33 Earls, 24 Princes and 54 Savages.

From the New Testament we have the four gospels—Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, with James and Simon, Peter and Paul, Mathias, Phillip and Titus.

In the Old Testament antiquities,—after resurrecting Abel and finding 55 Cains, we begin with Noah, and, through a long line of Jewish ancestry, find Moses and Elias, Eli, Job, Zacharias, Jacob, Jeremiah, Israel, Solomons, 66; Samuels, 54; Emanuels, 14; Joels, 3; Ruths, 8; Josephs, 33; Abrahams, 18; Isaacs, 100. Counting 18 Samsons and 9 Gabriels, we find a total of 1 "simon-pure" Hebrew, the others having degenerated.

We lay a scene in Lovegrove, within Loveland: 4 Corners are occupied by two old Dames, while 4 parents, 4 Sons, a Cousin, 15 Friends and 6 other Folks look on, and 43 Stars shed their radiance in various "Moods." Comfort, Content, Joy, Honor, Hope, Trust, Bliss, Flattery, Gammon, Lies, Snares and Sparks mingle in unequal quantities in the Converse. Chessmen, Cards, and a dozen Riddles are brought forth. Boons are Crave-d by Lovers, Swains and a Sweetman, with a sprinkling of Lovelace and an Amour is the result. A Bride and 30 Lovers in 9 Huffs submit to 2 Hugs, 2 Kiss-es and 8 Busses. Dearie, Honey and Darling are heard. "Gay and Happy" are 24 to 12. Love and Joy are in juxtaposition. 28 Rings are produced, but they are more Merry than Wise. The scene shifts. 8 Canes and 60 Chases as 3 are Coming, produce a Startup in 3 and simply a Start in 5, and Mittens forms the denouement!

With 3 Fortunes we group 4 Pearls, 11 Diamonds, 1 Jewel, 7 of solid Gold, 18 of pure Silver and a Penny!

Among the occupations we have: 300 Bakers, (2 Bakewell, the others so, so,) 14 Bankers, 40 Barbers, (1 Shaver and 2 Shaves with one Razor,) 6 Bards, 18 Butchers, a Bellman, a Bookman, 170 Butlers, 28 Brewers, 245 Cooks, 180 Coopers, 11 Cartwrights, 175 Carpenters, 9 Carvers, 100 Carters, a Carman, and a Coachman and Footman, 18 Cutlers, 3 Clerks and a Lawyer, 2 Doctors, 27 Drapers, 27 Dyers, 93 Fullers, 36 Farmers, 210 Fishers, a Foreman, 10 Gardeners, 2 Gilders, 50 Goldsmiths, 8 Grooms, 5 Hemmers, a Herdsman, 110 Hunters, 16 Lackeys, 130 Masons, 39 Miners, 10 Merchants, 7 Messengers, 435 Millers, 3 Mayors and 6 Aldermen, no Printers as last year, but a Print-up, 85 Potters, 112 Porters, 46 Pages, 8 Sadlers, 35 Sawyers, 28 Shepherds, 9 Shoemakers, 2 Stablers, 5 Tinkers, 9 Tanners, a Tailor, 43 Weavers, 10 Wheelwrights.

The workshop is supplied with 14 Bellows, 2 Braces, 11 Hammers, 1 Caldron, 55 Balls, a File and a Hub, 7 Staples, 4 Rules, 9 Hoes, 2 Blades, (45 are Sharp,) and 2 Picks.

In nautical matters we have a pretty good outfit. For a good Cruise we can choose from Waters, Lakes, Rivers, Firths, Ponds, Pools, Floods, Fords, Lockes, a Ferry or entire Coast, with 50 Beaches, taking 75 Briggs or a Fleet. Or, finding a Canal, use 7 Skiffs or *any* Craft, being manned by a Pilot, 2 Sailors and a Seaman, and furnished with 4 Masts, 60 Hulls, 13 Helms, 15 Beams, 2 Bows, 25 Sterns, 2 Cabins, 2 Planks, an Anchor, 12 Cables and a Ruder, (14 to Steer,) 4 Row.

Encountering a Breeze, and very shortly a Wind, 36 Storms, 3 Blows and 29 Gales, it of course produces a Lurch and Rolls, and, in the midst of Foggs, Bridges are missed, and thanks to Calms, several Ports are reached, and in safe Havens we touch 3 Piers.

The military spirit was doubtless rife at the birth of many of these family names:

90 Fields give room for 22 Camps, composed of various Corps, several Forts mounted with 42 Cannon and 17 other Gunns, while 13 are Gunning with them. The Garrison numbers 37, with but 3 Shells and 3 Carbines, opposed to 50 Savages, armed with half as many Spears. There seems to be but one Spearman, though 66 Shields; 6 Battles are fought, in which 8 Shotwell, producing a heavy Rumble, 12 Harms produced by a Harmer at considerable Hazzard; 15 Spies were out, 1 Shrank and 7 Shook; 62 "Horns" from 3 Cantines (rather capacious ones) brought 3 Sargeants, 4 Provosts and a Marshall on them, and the Waving of 7 Plumes and 13 Flaggs by 3 Victors in 4 Victorys, suggested a Makepeace in the minds of 20 Majors, when Peace was 4 times declared by a Ruler; 2 Mars withdrew their Pack, playing the Dickins with the Luck that was Given.

In the agricultural department we find material to stock an old-fashioned Jersey farm.

Starting out with the smallest possible allowance of Acres, though embracing 25 Miles, we find Moreland as we proceed, beside a large share of Freeland, and still Morewood. With considerable diversification we have 4 Mountains, 181 Hills, 30 Heaths, 40 Forests, 2 Plains, 21 Glenns, 81 Marshes and 3 Dykes. The latter form 17 Ponds, assisted by 22 Springs and 9 Pools. We also have 19 Dales, (some are Littledales,) 9 Groves, 2 Hedges, 5 Littlefields, 31 Parks, (a supply of Paths,) 4 Rinks, several Stonehills and Stonebridges, (substantial structures,) and 4 batches of Sand.

The improvements consist of 10 Castles, two Stackhouses, (a Stall for each,) 9 Stackpoles for 12 Stacks, no less than 90 Barns, well supplied with Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, Wheat, Bran, Clover and Grass. With so good a supply of the cereals we fortunately have 118 Mills, (a supply of Sacks,) (beside 1 Windmill, a *sailmaker*!) 6 Stillwells and 15 Worms, (!) 36 Farmers, a Herdman, several good Growers, a Tiller, 2 Plowmen, an Oatman, 5 Workmen, (while nine only Work!) and adjacent to an old Crabtree, a Drawbridge to make all secure, and Dung for fertilizing!

In the above connection we have one Horsefield and three Horsemen, but no horses—only four Horseys, but seven Colts which may be available next year. They must be running out, as there is but one Halter for the lot, though several Reins, six Lashes, four Canters, a Gallop, a Rear, four Kicks, a Wild, a Speed, Rides and Riders, a Swift and a Race, a Pyramid of Hay, 8 Grooms, and seventy-seven Curry's, (faithful fellows,) a Feeder and a Stabler.

There is a fine Orchard with a moderate supply of Peach, Plum, Pear, Cherry and Grape, an excellent Berry, and strange to say, just three Apples and three Cores! yielding a small amount of genuine Sass!

To insure a degree of comfort in the farm we have so oddly fitted up, we must have an "establishment," though lacking the modern improvements and unsymmetrical in design.

We have 18 Houses, 7 quite Newhouses, with but 4 Corners, 73 Walls, 350 Halls (!) 9 Rafters, 4 Eves and 1 Piazza, based on 6 Sills and supported by 9 Posts. We see no possible utility in a Hatch, but there are 48 of them. There are 10 Kitchens and Garret, with 2 Peaks. Several respectable Lanes lead to it, protected by 19 Gates. Thirteen Fountains ornament the grounds, and there are 58 Booths, entirely movable. There are 3 Outhouses. The only tenant is furnished with 6 Hacks and 8 Buggies, and 1 Keeper is in charge of the premises.

Our establishment is interiorly furnished in the same heterogeneous manner, viz.: 7 Plates, 5 Kettles, 4 Potts (metal) 1 Platter, a quantity of Glass, 2 Brooms and 44 Brushes, 3 Pitchers, several Fenders, an odd lot of Forks, 6 Couches, on 2 Castors, and but one Pillow and Bolster, (a lot of Down;) a Book and Case, and for a remarkably Goodchild there are an even dozen of Dolls. There are 4 Sinks and several Pecks. There is a supply of Gass, and 200 Bells and a Bellman. The place is secured by 6 Bolts and 15 Keys, but we regret that we discovered a number of Specks and a serious Leak.

In the 10 Kitchens above noticed we found a hospitable Board, surrounded by several Guests, a number of whom were Feasters at a general Feast. A supper was served by 245 Cooks—(no "broth spoiled" however!) There were 12 Hams, dressed with Onions, seasoned with Pepper, Salt, Sage and Herbs, and served up Crisp and Fried. Plenty of Rice, excellent Duff, a couple of Rusk, Cake and Cakebread, with a supply of Teas, 11 Beans, 15 Fries. Dessert for 2, Garlick for 3, and Coffee for 23! "Cram" was the word, and Springwater abundant. (Wines, &c., elsewhere.)

Penetrating to the dressing rooms we find a Dress for 3, Capes, ditto; 1 Cloak, a Mantle and Mantillas, a pair of Overalls, 3 Coats, a few Veils, a piece of Linen and a Musliner, 1 Collar and 7 Cuffs, a Hank (or portion of) Silk, a lot of Linen (plenty of Knapp,) some Cotton, 1 Blackstock and 22 Combs, 5 Dressers, several Hoodless, but enough of Hoops.

To support such extravagance we find a Bank, Cash for 17, a Cashman, a Payer and a tolerably long Purse, although it is said there will be a Sale.

A fine Garden (of which there are 5,) must not be neglected in this lovely Springtime. We find 2 Gardeners to each Garden. There are any number of Paths, Groves, babbling Brooks, gushing Fountains, &c. We will stroll by a Rosebrook, avoiding some 53 Weeds and a batch of Thistles, where the Green is abundant and Cull many Flowers for only 1 Wreath. The rose leads off into 76 varieties, many of which are the Moss, 21 are Budds, and a few in Bloom. Primroses and Pinks add their beauty, and a Lilly her snowy loveliness in contrast; 5 "Ferns" are produced (all "horrid men,") and 12 Blossoms of various kinds yield their fragrance, 33 Thorns seem a necessary concomitant. Then come 25 Garlands from the Greenwood. These are formed of Bushes, Vines, 3 Alders and the Hawthorne, with a back of Bay and Palm; 20 Holly-leaves give a sort of Willow-er appearance; 12 Plants with 18 Roots and a few Branches are bound with 2 fine specimens of Ivy; a *bona fide* Rose of Sharon, found near a Rosedale and a Greenfield, give a Flowery appearance. But the whole is surmounted with 92 Mullens and a single Greenleaf, when the affair Withers five times.

An aviary is divided into 16 Flocks, and furnish any number of Birds. There are 10 Eagles, 5 Hawks, 8 Cocks, 13 Herons, 478 Martins, 4 Nightingales and a Canary, 15 Partridges, 8 Peacocks, 1 Pheasant, 9 Wrens, 67 Robbins, 21 Storks, 8 Jays, 35 Crows, 86 Cranes, several Goblers, a brace of Pigeons, 5 Grouse, 40 Swans, 5 Ducks, 48 Drakes, 5 Sparrows, 1 Fowle, a delightful Carroll from the feathered tribe, having 3 Tallons and 16 Wings, but, in lieu of feathers, a Featherstone. The presence of 102 Fowlers, armed from the military department, broke up our collection.

The aquarium is supplied with a large number of Fish by 194 Fishers, using 12 Hooks and 15 kinds of Bate. They are brought from 5 Rivers, 23 Springs, 113 Brooks and 1 other Stream. There were caught 3 Messes on 1 String. Acount showed the disparity of 40 Gills to 60 Fins, beside Scales. The variety was 18 Bass, several Craw, 30 Herring, 4 Sturgeon, 19 Pike, 20 Rock, 80 Roach and 16 Salmon. We hand them over to a Sartman in a Salthouse for future use.

Our menagerie we are not ashamed of, although destitute of the green cotton umbrella to "distinguish Daniel from the other Lions."

One hundred and ten Hunters have not been idle. Of the Wolf we have 180, 50 of whom are quite Savage; we have 7 Bears, 13 Beavers, 1 Rabbit, 12 Coons, 200 Foxes, 24 Hares, 12 Kidds, 80 Roaches, 14 Stags, 34 Roes and 7 Hinds, (no bucks, but 2 Buckmasters,) 14 Hoggs, 2 Crabbs, 4 Grubbs, 5 Heron, 4 Mairs and a supply of Wool. Of this "happy family" 22 are Wild and the same number Wilder; 8 are Rovers and 27 Raiders, 5 specimens of the highest animal, Man, and 1 little Spaniel gaze approvingly on 3 Lions and 62 Lambs, and a little Child in the midst of them.

Despite the stringency of excise regulations, we have 3 Bars in full blast and not a license for the 10 Stills supplying them. The stock consists of 10 wines of 21 different brands (!) well diluted with 84 various Waters. A Weinman for each of the 10 Wines, dispenses in 22 Glasses, Brandy and Sugar, Goodale Beer and Porter. Of the latter 6 are Bitter (one a liquor-dealer) and one is Gall. Although good Wine needs no Bush, 52 seem essential here. Two Mixers, from under several Stopples, and 2 Corks, dispense in quantities of 4 Gallons and 40 Gills, old Rye, which with the 4 Lemons and Sugar is Sour for 2, Sweet for 22, and Cool for 2, (without ice.) Three Samples lead to Gambling, and produce 4 "Bricks," a Poke and a couple of Punches, (take it either way,) with 62 Horns, naturally terminate in a "Bender," in fact, forty of them, save one.

The above Horns suggest the idea of a better sense in which to use them. Securing 24 Singers, (including sewing-machine music,) 18 Bass, 3 Tenner, and 4 who Sing, we add 3 Bugles, 2 Fifes, a Cornet and 5 Drums, but can only raise 1 Harp for 45 Harpers! With the assistance of the 62 Horns, we get through 3 Waltzes and 10 Marches, when 2 Bards execute 3 Lays, (1 a Melody,) written by a Bard on 7 Staffs!

Turning our attention to legal matters, we find a fully organized Court. Although there are 30 Judges, 4 Justices and several Squires, there is but 1 Lawyer! There is 1 Jury, but 4 Foremen. There are several Reasons and 28 Laws governing them. Still 22 are Lawless, but 9 are Just and 5 are Learned in a little Love. The larger business is in Dunns, of which there are 238; 42 Bonds were offered, (not executed,) and we observed 99 Grants.

There were but 11 Fees, though 33 Cases, (a few quite Hard,) There are 7 Constables and 1 Marshal, but only 1 Ketch while 3 Knab.

There is not much to choose between being bled to death by a disciple of Blackstone or Esculapius. The latter make the larger showing, however. Among the anatomical specimens there are of the Male species, 8; of Man alone, 5; of these, 2 are of Broadhead and 1 of Broadfoot.

From the dissecting room we dragged forth 5 Heads, 43 Hands, 6 Temples, 1 Breast, 8 Lips, 1 Heel, 2 Bones, (undistinguishable,) 2 Bladders, 9 Kidneys, 1 Knee, and 13 different kinds of Blood! Finding one Foot entire, we rummaged the ghastly pile and turned up half a dozen more (odd pairs.) Discovering Breath in one, we found that 8 Heard. Overhauling a brace of Doctors and 4 Nurses, we demanded explanation. Seven Leeches were shown up, alive and kicking, 1 dose of Salts, 1 Fellon, a few cases of Brash, 350 Burns and 4 of various Malady. Although 1 was found to Suffer, 2 were Sick and some had Pain, we were much more surprised that only 3 were Blind, several could both See and Hear, and half a dozen were positively Ruddy! Stumbling over 38 Coffins, placarded with 4 promises to "Heal," we incontinently left.

There are but five nationalities represented in this form, viz., 60 French, 23 English, 9 Irish, 11 German and 180 Welsh. We must also add an "American Irish." The heterogeneous character of New-York is, however, sustained by finding within her 250 Wards, 14 Streets, 5 Towns and 28 Places generally; no less than 4 Bostons, 5 Hartfords, 12 Yales, 8 Washingtons, 14 Winchesters, 17 Troys, a Camden, besides Hudson, Cambridge, Columbus, Montgomery, Toledo and Chester. After throwing in Maine for *le neige*, we extend a fraternal embrace, and take in Paris at first, and then all of France. To settle the Fenian "bother," we grasp England with one hand and Ireland with the other like naughty school boys—including Wales who "canna leave his mammy yet"—after securing the Abbey for the lad, (4 Manchesters,) we take Frankfort to avoid jealousy, and then, to make clean work, Germany entire, and not to separate families, throw in Holland. Leghorn is a sort of odd sheep,—while abroad we make sure of Jersey and stumble upon States, but they don't appear "united," though we find some of the Presidents, viz.: Washington, Jackson, Madison, Monroe, and ——, Johnson and a Whitehouse! Being unsectional we have Northmen, Southmen, Eastmen and Westermen!

Among the miscellaneous qualities and characteristics we find that 3 are Kind, 18 are Good, 20 are both Good and rich while 8 are Lucky, and 50 are Rich, 8 are Poor, 2 are Gentle but another is a Fury! 11 are Hard, 4 are Plump, 60 are Gross, while 7 are Fleet, 35 are Low and 100 are Long, 5 are Fair, 12 are Merry, (also a Merryman,) and 26 are Cross, 14 are Quick and 1 is Quicker, 1 Softly, 3 are Lively and 2 are Grim, 200 are Frank and 26 are Moody, 5 are of much Force, while 11 are Craven! 7 are Men. There is a Stillman, a Lightfoot, a Lightbody and 9 of Goodspeed, 1 is an embodiment of Pride, 9 are Smart, 3 are Wanderers and 2 are Missing! 8 are always Fearing, while 2 are Content, 2 Bold, 37 Stout, 23 Able, 10 Handy, (Husbands of course, not like another who is a Singleman,) 1 Slow, 52 Swift, (a fast place,) 1 Big, 73 Little, 27 Small, 12 Worth, none Worthless this year. One is possessed with Hate, and 30 with Love, some Loveless, others are full of Care, 17 are Prime, 3 are Brash, 35 are Noble, 9 are Masters, 4 are Free, 3 are Freed, 8 Freeborn, beside a Freemantand a Freedman, ("no bureaus.") Then we find a Bookman, a Reader, A Planner, A Knower (very expressive,) a Poorman and a Child. There are several Rusners, and others are children of Care and Power, with "a Lack and a Day!"

Of the mineralogical specimens, we have but a few. Marble, Stone in great quantities, with a little Bluestone, five Bricks, Iron with Rust, a specimen of Ironside, Copper, Steel, Flint, Slate and Emery.

Of the times and seasons, we find 23 Springs, 1 Summer, 7 Falls, 63 Winters, (fearful climate!) against but 1 Harvest, we have 39 Snows and 60 Frosts—a bad omen.

Of the months, this extraordinary calender gives of March, 10; May, 130; (affording time for housemovers and directory makers, we "Trow!") of June and July, but 1; while we must swelter through 13 Augusts, and with 1 October the year closes. There are 95 Weeks in all, and 106 Days, 2 Sundays consecutively, then 1 Monday, 2 Fridays, 5 Hollidays and 38 Morrows, (which never come,) 28 are Early and contrary to all rule, 5 are First, several are Daily, and while a few are Senior, the mass, 350 are yet Young.

In a combination of excellencies, not content with the generality of "good," we have Goodman, Goodchild, Goodbody, Goodwillie, Goodfriend, Goodfellow, Goodheart, Goodkind, Goodbow, Goodday, Goodeve, Goodwater, Goodyear, Goodrich, Goodridge, Goodspeed, Goodtrop, Goodenough, Goodale and Goodall.

In connection, likewise, with many "fair" ones, we have Fairbairn, Fairchild, Fairman, Fairbrother, Fairfield, Fairgrieve, Fairbanks and Fairweather, (the latter quite welcome.)

Among the "plain and colored" subjects, we have of the former: Whiteman, Whitehead, Whitehouse, Whiteheart, Whitefield, Whiteford, Whitehorn, Whitelaw, Whiteside and Whitewright, or in a word, "White," 500; and of the latter, Blackman, Blackmore, Blackstone, Blackwood, Blackgrove, Blackford, Blackledge, Blackburn and Blackwell, with a total of 87 "Blacks."

Of the peculiar verbs, we have Converse, Read, Reading, Heard, Keep, Held, Drew, Dart, Dare, Does, Mount, Fall, Fell, Felt, Crouch, Shrink, Shook, Stammer, Lack, Dodge, Race, Wander, Knab, Brand, Mar, Pick, Pierce, Cram, Hyde, Herald, Lied, Gamble, Fry.

Beside a splendid combination of 22 Rainbows, there are of White, 500; Black, 87; Brown, 899; Blue, 5; Grey, 18; and of shade, Light, Green, Olive, Dark, Pink.

Of Wood there are 280 specimens, yielding, thus far, some 22 Cords and 40 Blocks; 7 Stumps yet remain. There is but 1 Beech, 1 Maple, 1 Oak, 2 Chestnut, 1 Walnut, 4 Palm, 2 Myrtle and 21 Pine. Some two score Marshes were dotted about, producing 150 Reeds. Beside the above, there are 105 Woods *par excellence*, and among them, 4 Acorn, 3 Hollywood, 14 Cherry, 3 Apple, 16 Birch and 21 Ash. Two Ashfields fertilize the place.

Among the simply peculiar names, without classification, there are found:

Aab, Abt, Ach, Ahl, Arz.
Bah, Boh, Bot, Barndollar.
Capper, Cheeseman.
Dickie, Dickens.
Epp, Euo, Erbe, Erbs, Ey.
Folk, Fivey, Festers.
Godson, Godman, Godone, Glasse, Goldersleeve, Gratacap, Gladding, Geo, Gilmartin, Goldenhorn, Goldfarm, Goldhammer.
Hackey, Hath, How, Hopewell, Hasted, Hobby.
Mummy.
Liftchild, Lighthall, Lighthill, Lightstone, Lakestream.
Main, Moorehouse, Moorehead, Moorewood, Morningstar.
Playfoot, Popfinger.
Temper.
Sancho, Souder, Shriver, Summerball, Summerfield, Dressigacher, Marcenkowski, Kultzshinski, Gotthold.

The Railroad Track-layer in California.

From the San Francisco Alta California, May 13.

The railroad track-layer is an indubitable and decided success. It is now working along regularly at the rate of a mile a day, and it will do better when several small defects are remedied. Some of its work has been done at the rate of two miles in twelve hours, but one mile is considered as its present working capacity. The contractor and directors of the Vallejo and Sacramento Railroad, although most of them were skeptical, and some quite dissatisfied about the delays in getting it into operation, give it the highest praise, and have made their arrangements in reliance upon it.

The machine is a car 60 feet long and 10 wide. It has a small engine on board for handling the ties and rails. The ties are carried on a common freight car behind, and conveyed by an endless chain over the top of the machine, laid down in their places on the track, and when enough are laid a rail is put down on each side in proper position, and spiked down. The track-layer then advances, and keeps on its work until the load of ties and rails is exhausted, when other car loads are brought. The machine is driven ahead by a locomotive, and the work is done so rapidly that sixty men are required to wait on it, but they do more work than twice as many could do by the old system, and the work is done quite as well. The chief contractor of the road gives it as his opinion that when the machine is improved by making a few changes in the method of handling rails and ties, the necessity of which changes is now apparent, it will be able to put down five or six miles per day unquestionably. This will render it possible to lay down track twelve times as fast as the usual rate by hand, and it will do the work at less expense.

The invention will be of immense importance to the country in connection with the Pacific Railroad, which, it was calculated, could be built as fast as the track could be laid, and no faster; but hereafter the speed will be determined by the grading, which cannot advance much more than five miles a day. Thirty millions of dollars have already been invested on the Pacific Railroad, and if the time of completion is hastened one year by this track-layer, as it will be if the Central and Union Companies have money enough to grade each five miles a day, there will be a saving of $3,000,000 on interest alone, on that one road.

The track of the Sacramento and Vallejo Road has been laid for eight miles out of Vallejo, and it is to go on directly to Suisun, which is to be reached before the 1st of June, and thence to go on to the crossing of Putah Creek, where the cars are to run by the 1st July. The road passes over a good deal of tule within fifteen miles of Sacramento, where the grading cannot be done till the Fall, so no time is fixed for the completion of that part of the work, except that it must be as soon as possible, and before the 1st of November in any event. The Company has fifty thousand ties on hand, and has lately contracted for fifty thousand more, to be delivered as fast as needed.

THE GREAT COUNTERFEITER.

Sentence of Charles Ulrich in Cincinnati—His Latest Attempt to Escape Jail.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, June 17.

Charles Ulrich, the notorious and accomplished counterfeiter, in the United States Court, yesterday, pleaded guilty, after withdrawing his first plea of "not guilty," and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for twelve years. He is regarded by the United States authorities as the most accomplished and dangerous counterfeiter in the country. His detection and conviction at this time are mainly due to the efforts of Col. Wood, Chief United States Detective, of Washington, now in this city.

Charles Ulrich was born in Westphalia, and received a liberal education, but early in life developed remarkable talents as a draughtsman. He is about thirty-three years old. At the commencement of the Crimean war he went to England, and joined the royal rifle brigade as draughtsman, served throughout that war faithfully, and received an honorable discharge. He then came to this country, and settled in New-York, where he commenced the business of an engraver, and carried it on for two years successfully, having realized enough to purchase a nice little residence in that City, which one of his wives now enjoys. Ulrich commenced extensive counterfeiting about two or three years ago in New-York, and made as much as $80,000 on United States bills, according to his own statement. The authorities soon discovered a connection between his establishment and the most expert counterfeiters, and thenceforth his course was precarious and downward. He was arrested in New-York first, and imprisoned, but escaped before trial. He was arrested next in Canada by the United States authorities, but before being brought into the States broke jail in Toronto and escaped. Knowing his daring character, special watch was kept upon his actions, even to calling him every half hour during his confinement there, but in spite of the precaution he succeeded in outwitting his keepers and effected his escape. With a shoemaker's awl picked up in the shoe-shop of the jail, Ulrich made a graver, and with it fashioned a key for his cell out of the iron hoops of the slop-pail. He made a rope of his blanket, scaled the jail walls, and escaped. When he reached the Niagara River the officers were on his heels. He crossed that river a little above the falls in a rickety skiff, and came near being drifted into the irresistible current a little above where it takes its fearful leap. He made for this city, and commenced or continued operations as a manufacturer and dealer in counterfeit United States bank bills.

While serving out a term in the Sing Sing Prison, New-York, he contracted an intimacy with the jailer's sister-in-law, and when released married her, having at the same time a wife living. About that time he became acquainted with James Colbert, an English boxer, who keeps a "crossman's" den in New-York, and through him with Mary Brown, a shrewd German girl living at Colbert's house. The value of Ulrich as a counterfeiter was recognized at once by Colbert, and he kept him close at work on plates, allowing no one to have access to him. Ulrich is a good-looking fellow, and soon won the favor of Mary Brown, who reciprocated his affection by communicating his ambitious views to Burdell, *alias* Edwards, *alias* Harwood, a notorious New-York counterfeiter, and he, in conspiracy with Mary Brown and Kate Gross, took Ulrich into full companionship and started Westward, in pursuit of fortune, on their own responsibility.

Ulrich's original wife came with him, and the entire party arrived in this city. They rented a two-story frame house at Cleves, in this county, and set to work issuing $100 counterfeit bills. Mrs. Ulrich was sent back to New-York as unnecessary, and the adventurous Charles made love to a pretty German girl in this city, then living with her father, an industrious tailor "over the Rhine." To make a long story short, he married her and set her to work "shoving" the new "hundreds." Mary Brown not realizing sufficiently from the business, suspected Burdell of treachery, and sent Kate Gross to Philadelphia to act as the Eastern agent for the new "hundreds," of which she procured any quantity from Ulrich on the score of their first love. Col. Wood was watching the operations closely, and discovered at last that the counterfeit money reached Philadelphia from Cincinnati through Adams Express Company, and accordingly put a detective in the Cincinnati office to watch the forwarding operation. Burdell was arrested first, and kept in the room of a hotel for some time. Ulrich turned up next, was arrested and also taken to the hotel. He made a partial confession, and promised to tell where the plates were if his women were allowed to go unpunished as accomplices. Ulrich was taken to New-York on promise to the authorities to do so. He was then transferred to Brooklyn, but escaped to Canada, and passing through there, as already shown, reached Cincinnati a second time.

He was betrayed here by his women, who, with that unaccountable perversity of depraved feminine nature, cling to the object of affection and seek at the same time to destroy it. Ulrich made frequent attempts to break jail here, the last only the night before last. He succeeded in procuring small files and had cut through his window-bars and unscrewed the nuts on the hinges of his cell door before being discovered. From all accounts Ulrich is the counterfeiter of the Seven-thirty bonds, about which there was such a pow-wow in Washington some time ago, and it is believed that he has made more plates than any other five counterfeiters in the country. He is highly intelligent, with agreeable and plausible manners, cool as a cucumber, sharp as a steel trap, and always self-possessed and ready. It would be difficult to say who is most entitled to credit for his detection, but with it the great gang of large counterfeiters in the country is broken up, and will cease from worrying until an equally bold spirit arises to reorganize them, if, indeed, Ulrich does not again escape and pursue his counterfeiting career.

The State University of California.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* enumerates as follows the resources already secured for the University of California:

We have first, from the College of California, 160 acres of land near Oakland, which is worth to-day at least $100,000. In addition to this the College property will realize, above the debts to be paid, from $30,000 to $50,000 in cash. This gives a total of say $150,000. Then the Congressional grant of 150,000 acres of land for an agricultural College would be worth to-day, if located, at least $150,000. The State has besides ten sections of land, granted for public buildings, worth $10,000, and devoted to university uses. There is in the State Treasury to the credit of the University Fund over $100,000; and to this will be added, from the proceeds of the sale of tide land in San Francisco, $200,000 more. These items make a total of $660,000. We may add to them the value of the State geological collections for a museum, which is hardly less than $50,000, making a grand total of $710,000. If wise and intelligent men are appointed for Regents at an early day, and will attend to the judicious location of the Agricultural College grant, it will be worth in two years, instead of $1 an acre, at which we have estimated it, from $3 to $5, or say a total of from $450,000 to $750,000. The California College lands will also soon appreciate to $160,000. The agricultural grant should be located before the best lands are appropriated, and hence the necessity for the appointment of Regents as soon as useful selections can be made. The endowment of Professorships, and the purchase of a library, philosophical and chemical apparatus, scientific collections, &c., ought to be forthcoming from sources independent of the lands, which should be permitted to appreciate for the uses of a permanent fund, and we learn a proposal has been made in influential quarters that one hundred gentlemen of wealth, interested in the literary reputation and academic progress of the State, shall give $5,000 to the University. At the first suggestion seven persons expressed their willingness to contribute the sum named. Two more have done so, and we understand that efforts are being successfully made to swell the list to a hundred.

The First Gold Mining in California.

Although the fact has heretofore been published, it is not generally known that gold placers were worked in California long before the discovery at Sutter's Mill in 1848. Documentary evidence of this interesting fact has been published by the San Francisco *Alta California*, in the shape of a letter addressed by Abel Stearns, of Los Angeles, to Louis R. Lull, Secretary of the Society of Pioneers. Mr. Stearns, who went to California from Mexico in 1829—nearly forty years ago—says that on the 22d of November, 1842, he sent by Alfred Robinson (who returned from California to the States by the way of Mexico) 20 ounces of California weight (18¾ ounces Mint weight) of placer gold, to be forwarded by him to the United States Mint at Philadelphia. The Mint assay was returned Aug. 6, 1843. The gold was taken from placers first discovered in March, 1842, by Francisco Lopez, a native Californian, at San Francisquito, about 35 miles northwest from Los Angeles. Lopez, while resting in the shade with some companions during a hunt for stray horses, dug up some wild onions with his sheath knife, and in the dirt discovered a piece of gold. Searching further he found more pieces, and on returning to town announced his discovery. A few persons, mostly Sonorians, who were accustomed to placer mining in Mexico, worked in the San Francisquito placer from this time until the latter part of 1836 (when the war with the United States disturbed the country,) taking out $6,000 to $8,000 per annum. The United States Mint Certificate for the assay, made for Mr. Stearns in 1843, is now in the archives of the Society of Pioneers, in San Francisco. There have been reports that gold was dug in California as early as 1834, but these arose from the fact that shipments were made of bullion received from New Mexico and Sonora. The existence of gold in California had doubtless been known in a limited way, but the first known working of a mine is that recorded above.

The Prescribed Fire-Test for Oils.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Post, June 5.

The cases of several parties in this city, under indictment for selling oil below a fire-test of 110 degrees Farenheit, contrary to act of Congress of February, 1867, came up in the United States Circuit Court yesterday before Judge Swayne. A test case came up on demurrer involving the question of the constitutionality of Congress. The attorneys were proceeding to argue the question, when Judge Swayne said that precisely the same question had recently been tried before him at Cleveland. He had not decided it there, and should not do so here. He considered the question a very grave one, and did not feel disposed to take the responsibility of deciding it. He would certify it up to the Supreme Court, where it could be taken up and disposed of at an early day. In the meantime, all the cases pending in the District Court would stand over until the decision of the Supreme Court had been rendered.

A Lawyer Elopes with the Wife of a Broker.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The facts, suppressed for a brief period, have at length become public in relation to the elopement of Edward Gebhard and the wife of A. R. T. Nichols, a wealthy broker, doing business in New-York City, but whose residence is at Greenfield, Conn. Gebhard is a native of Schoharie County, and has for a few years practiced law in New-York. He studied his profession in Albany, and was for a short time Assistant Commissary-General, but a reduction of salary being considered equivalent to an invitation to resign, he did so. He is regarded by his acquaintances as an adroit, sinister man. His father, John G. Gebhard, Jr., now resides near the village of Schoharie, C. H. For some time past there has been a marked intimacy between the parties to the elopement but as there was also a close intercourse between Gebhard's sisters and Mr. Nichols' family, the latter was blinded to the real facts of the case, and the impending peril of his household relations. The parties had found opportunity to encourage their intimacy by frequent trips up the Hudson to this city, and also when at their residences in Connecticut, by quietly slipping off to New-York.

Their flight was suspected, and an exciting pursuit through the streets and among the vessels in the harbor took place, but they eluded capture, although at one time there was an uncomfortable suggestion of revolvers by reason of the proximity of two carriages.

Mrs. Nichols is possessed of considerable property in her own right, a portion of which she took with her in her hegira, and the remainder of which she gave to the control of Gebhard's brother by a power of attorney. The party started for Europe on the 23d of May ult. That Mrs. Nichols became captivated of Gebhard there can be no doubt, but the latter is supposed to be principally actuated by an affection for her property. She has lavished presents upon Gebhard and his sisters without stint. He was always dressed in the height of fashion.

Mr. Nichols is a heart-broken husband. He says he cannot realize the fact that his wife has betaken herself to another, and the other one whom he had regarded as his truest friend. He will seek no means to reclaim her, nor will he touch a dollar of her money. He will simply obtain a divorce and nothing more. "As she has chosen her bed so must she lie," and the consequences be with her and with him to whom she first vowed eternal love and fidelity.

The high social position of the wife and her husband give to the case significant interest among the circle of their acquaintances.

Mortality in Massachusetts Manufactories.

To the Editors of the Northampton Gazette and Courier:

In your last week's paper I find the following paragraph:

"A committee of the Legislature reports that 'one half of the children engaged in the factory service die before they reach the age of 18, in consequence of overwork and long hours.' This is a horrible statement, and if true, is infinitely disgraceful to the owners of the factories and to the State. This gigantic evil ought to be remedied at once."

You seem to have published this with some doubts as to its truthfulness. Pardon me therefore my doubts, that any committee of our Legislature have made such a statement. If so, give us their names, that they may bear the discredit of it. In the Greenville Michigan Company's Cotton Factory, of which I have been agent over twenty years; where a large proportion of our hands are under 18 years, three only of all our operatives have died within the last fifteen years, and none of these from being broken down with overwork. The average number of our hands has been about eighty-five. If any one is disposed to think that this is a rare case, still I have no doubt, that in factories generally the rate of mortality is less than in our colleges and young ladies' seminaries. Yours respectfully,

Northampton, June 15. J. P. WILLISTON.

POLITICAL ITEMS

A letter from Congressman J. J. Gravely is published in the Missouri papers, in which he says: "Having been known hitherto as a personal and political friend and supporter of Hon. John B. Henderson, I deem it my duty, since his late action on the impeachment question, to say that I regard his course upon this question in no other light than as a betrayal of his friends." Something more to the same effect is said, and then comes the following: "The votes I have given upon all the important measures presented to the present Congress are doubtless well-known to the people of my district, and whether reëlected or not, I shall always be proud of the record I have made."

A Cleveland paper predicts a warm contest in Ohio at the State election in October. It classes the Congressional districts as follows: Republican—First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth. Democratic—The Fifth, Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth. Doubtful—The Third, Eleventh and Fifteenth. In 1866 the Republican majority was 42,698 in a total vote of 469,908; in 1867 it was 2,983 in a vote of 484,227. Seven of the Congressional districts gave Republican and twelve gave Democratic majorities.

A circular from the Ohio Democratic State Executive Committee urges thorough organization of the party in the State, and the prompt collection and payment of funds to enable the various committees to act efficiently. It is also urged that every town and city in the State should make arrangements to send as large a delegation of Democrats to the New-York Convention as possible, with a view to assist in the nomination of the unanimous choice of the Ohio Democracy for President, which, of course, means Pendleton.

The Kentucky Democratic State Committee has issued a circular of instructions with a view to the thorough enrollment of the Democracy, and to promote an efficient canvass during the campaign for the August and November elections. The Committee enjoin upon all the cultivation of a spirit of harmony and ready acquiescence in the action of their several committees and of their conventions, as the only means of securing unity of action throughout the State, and ultimate victory over antagonists prompt to avail themselves of any discord arising in their ranks.

The Newark, (N. J.,) *Journal* says: "The great demand of the times is for a success recognizing the principles of constitutional liberty, and if Chief Justice Chase is regarded by the Democratic National Convention as the man under whom revolutionary Radicalism can best be overturned, it will be their duty to put him in nomination, and that of the people who love their country to ratify the choice of the Convention."

Col. Amos C. Babcock has determined to decline the Republican nomination for Congress in the Ninth District of Illinois, which he received by a unanimous vote at the Convention held last week. He is desirous of giving his entire attention to his duties of Chairman of the State Central Committee, and he is of opinion that he could not do this and at the same time canvass the district.

A call has been published in Missouri for a State Convention of Union soldiers—"those who served in the Union army and who still remain true to the principles for which they fought"—in Jefferson on the 15th of July. The object of the Convention is not stated. The Republican State Convention is to be held in the same city on the day following.

Ex-Gov. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, has expressed the opinion that the salvation of the Government depends upon the defeat of the Radical candidate for the Presidency, and says that if the nomination of Chase is indispensably necessary for that purpose, he will cheerfully support him if nominated by the Democratic Convention.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* says that Gen. McClellan has written at least two letters declining to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination, and it is satisfied that if those letters were made public, it would be found that he is in favor of the nomination of Mr. Pendleton on his Greenback Platform.

Among the many gentlemen spoken of to succeed Hon. Reverdy Johnson in the United States Senate are Wm. Schley and S. Teackle Wallis, Esqs., of the Baltimore Bar. The Baltimore *Sun* says they are both gentlemen of eminent talents, and would do honor to the State. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, Esq., is also spoken of.

A few gentlemen have declined being candidates for Congress. Among them are Gen. Wager Swayne in Ohio; Orange Noble, Esq., in Pennsylvania, and Hon. Giles Hubbard in Michigan, all Republicans; and Judge O. C. Skinner, Democrat, in Illinois.

It has been said that the Southern delegates to the New-York Convention will cast a solid vote for Andrew Johnson. The Richmond *Dispatch* thinks it very safe to say that there is no truth in the statement so far as the Virginia delegation is concerned.

A private letter from an Eastern "Democratic" leader to a Democrat in Chicago, says the general feeling among the Eastern members of the party now is "Chase for President, and Dix for Vice-President."

The folowing were chosen on the 17th inst. as delegates from Delaware to the New-York Convention, and are without instructions: Hon. James A. Bayard, Charles Beaston, George W. Cummins, T. B. Bradford, James W. Ponder and Custis Wright.

Flake's Galveston (Texas) *Bulletin*, an independent paper, declares in favor of Grant and Colfax.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* looks upon it as settled that Pendleton is to be the Democratic candidate.

John H. Gilmer favors Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The sessions of the North German Parliament were formally closed Friday. King WILLIAM, of Prussia made a brief and pacific speech.

Minister BANCROFT contemplates a visit to the Courts of the different South German States.

The steamships *Union* and *City of Paris*, with mail dates to June 11, arrived at this port yesterday.

Yesterday, the anniversary of Queen VICTORIA's accession to the throne was duly celebrated in England. Her Majesty reviewed the volunteers, and was greeted by the people with marked enthusiasm.

Admiral FARRAGUT is at Ostend, making great preparations for the review of the American squadron by King LEOPOLD, the affair occurring to-morrow.

CONGRESS.

A number of petitions, relating principally to taxation and reconstruction, were presented in the Senate yesterday, and referred to Committees. A bill relative to the United States Courts of Illinois, was passed. Mr. WILSON called up the resolution previously introduced by him relative to the treatment of colored persons on the railroad between Baltimore and Washington, and asked to withdraw it. He stated that the managers of the road had rectified the abuses complained of, and no legislation was now necessary to protect colored persons traveling on that road. A large number of private pension bills were then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing a change of mail service between Fort Abercrombie and Helena, in Montana, was passed in the House after some debate. The regular business of the morning hour, calling committees for reports was proceeded with, and a number of reports disposed of. The report of the Committee on Elections relative to the Kentucky contested election case, declaring that JOHN D. YOUNG, who holds the certificate of election, was not duly chosen, that he gave aid and comfort to the rebels, and that SAMUEL MCKEE, the contestant, is entitled to the seat, gave rise to a lengthy debate. This was continued, with various interruptions, to the hour of adjournment, when the report not having been disposed of, it was agreed that it should be taken up again on Monday morning. The President's veto of the bill to admit Arkansas was received and read, and without debate the bill was passed over the veto, yeas 111, nays 31. Mr. SCHENCK reported a bill to secure the collection of taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and gave notice that he would call it up for action at 2 o'clock on Monday. The House then took a recess till Monday morning.

GENERAL.

Hon. F. W. BIRD, of Massachusetts, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage at his residence in Walpole, on Friday evening last. Among the gifts was a silver service of eight pieces from many prominent Republicans in the State, including Senators SUMNER and WILSON, Gen. BUTLER, and Hon. WILLIAM CLAFLIN.

News from South America, *via* Lisbon and Paris, shows that the prospects of Paraguay have materially brightened. The allies have abandoned the idea of carrying Humaita by storm, and now propose to reduce the city by starving out the garrison.

Several Chinamen employed on the Central Pacific Railroad, near the Summit Tunnel, were killed last week by a rock slide.

PAUL ANDRADE, of Philadelphia, died on Friday suddenly, at the age of 80. As he died intestate, his wealth, estimated at $500,000, will pass to his relatives in France.

Five men were drowned on Friday at the mouth of the Saco River, in Maine. They were in a boat, with three others, when it upset and they were lost. They were all Frenchmen.

ALLEN P. HEWLETT, of Canadaigua, N. Y., has been convicted in the Bankruptcy Court of secreting his property from his assignees, and has been sentenced to one year and eleven months' imprisonment.

The weather has had a favorable change in Alabama. Genial rains have fallen during the past few days, and just in time to save several crops in danger from the uninterrupted heat.

Some time ago an explosion occurred in the whisky establishment of FOOTE, NASH & Co., Cincinnati, involving a loss of several hundred thousand dollars. Investigation showed the cause to be the combustion of vapors generated by the spirits in store. Insurance companies refused payment of loss on the ground that the policies did not cover loss by explosion of explosive material. The case has been before the Superior Court, and there decided in favor of the insurance companies on the ground stated.

The engineer, baggage master and express messenger of an express train were badly injured on Friday, by their train leaving the track, owing to a misplaced switch, near Toledo. The switch, on examination, was found to have been forced open and blocked, and as three men were seen to drive away from the place in a light wagon immediately before the affair, it is presumed they did the fiendish work with a view to rob the express car. The accident, luckily, was not serious enough for their purpose. None of the passenger cars left the track.

Hon. WM. M. EVARTS has declined to accept the position of Attorney-General, tendered him by the President.

By orders from Washington, JOHN H. ANDERSON, J. H. PATTERSON, A. I. GOULDMAN and R. W. ELSOM, the persons recently convicted and sentenced in the United States District Court for violation of the Revenue laws in Richmond, are to be removed from that city to the Penitentiary at Albany.

IRA DAVENPORT, who recently died in Steuben County, in his will, gives to the Davenport Orphan Asylum $50,000. Col. DAVENPORT resided in Bath, his residence being on the south bank of the Conhocton. A large farm sweeps away from it up to the wooded highlands. Part way up the declivity, in a sort of notch cut into the dense wood of pine, hemlock, &c., is a handsome edifice, with a tower, built of cut stone. This is the Orphan Asylum built by Mr. DAVENPORT and presented to the County, on condition that it be maintained in accordance with the terms of the gift, which are by no means difficult of execution.

CHARLES D. TULLER has been pardoned by vote of the Connecticut Legislature, no one opposing. He asserted that he is innocent of the $20,000 bond robbery with which he was charged, and the Committee recommended his release, believing that the probabilities of his innocence are greater than those of his guilt. The resolution of release passed the Senate and House on Friday morning, and before sunset Mr. TULLER was receiving the congratulations of his family in his own home at Hartford.

Mr. BURLINGAME was born in New-Berlin, Chenango County, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1822. His early years were passed on the Western frontier. He graduated from the Law School at Cambridge in 1846. In 1852 he was elected to the Massachusetts State Senate, and in 1854 was chosen a member of Congress, where he served three terms. In 1861 he was appointed by President LINCOLN as Minister to Austria; but on account of his sympathy with the Hungarians, the Court of Vienna intimated that another American would be more acceptable, and Mr. BURLINGAME was appointed Minister to China.

Lord MONCK will immediately issue his proclamation for the observance of the first of July—Dominion day—as a day of general rejoicing.

The town of Epsom, N. H., has voted to appropriate $17,500—a sum equivalent to five per cent. of its valuation—toward the construction of the Suncook Valley Railroad.

First Lieut. JAMES D. GRAHAM, Second United States Cavalry, and Aid-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, died in Washington on Thursday. He was appointed a cadet at large in 1860, and graduated with honor at West Point, in June, 1865. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Thirteenth United States Infantry, and was subsequently transferred to the Second United States Cavalry, and promoted during the war to a First Lieutenant for gallant conduct.

Nashville papers contain accounts of a fight which took place on the 16th inst., in Marshall County, Tenn., between some negroes and members of the Kuklux Klan. From these accounts it appears that on Monday night eight or ten disguised men called at the residence of an old negro, took him out of his house, and commenced to whip him, when they were fired upon, and several of their number wounded. They fled, and the old man returned to his home. The next day a company of negroes armed themselves with the avowed purpose of putting an end to Kuklux outrages, hearing which fourteen whites sallied out of Chapel Hill, armed and in pursuit of the negroes. After diligent search, they came unexpectedly upon them in a ravine, when a regular battle was fought. Four or five of the whites are reported killed. The loss of the negroes, who appear to have had the best of the battle, is unknown. The Kuklux at last accounts were drumming up reinforcements to renew the fight. The statement reads very like a hoax.

A young girl named KATE JORDAN, living at Patch Grove, Grand Co., Wis., was affianced to a young man named WILLIAM KIDD. An exposition of his bad character constrained her to refuse the alliance. On Monday night last KIDD called at her residence with a buggy, and induced her to take a ride with him. She consented, and was not seen again until the following day, when her dead body was discovered in some bushes near the town, horribly mangled, and her throat cut from ear to ear. KIDD has disappeared, and there is no doubt that he is the murderer.

Ex-Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has very nearly recovered his health. He was still at the Sherman House in Chicago on Friday.

A Washington dispatch says that Mr. CHANLER, of the Sub-Committee on Elections, to whom the case was referred, has prepared a very long report in the House contested election case of McGROARTY against HOOPER, delegate from Utah, in favor of HOOPER, the sitting delegate. The report will be adopted by the Committee, and the House will probably sustain its action.

LOUIS LANE, a colored man, was convicted in Pittsburg, Penn., on Thursday of murder in the first degree, he having poisoned his wife with arsenic in May last. This is said to be the fourth wife he has disposed of in that way.

Rev. O. A. BURGESS has been elected President of the Northwestern Christian University, *vice* A. R. BENTON, resigned.

Last evening the Young Men's Democratic Union Club held a meeting at Masonic Hall, and were addressed by A. J. ROGERS, Judge A. L. PINNEY, CYRIL H. BRACKETT, JOHN W. MURPHY and others.

English Politics—The Difficulty of the Liberals.

Mr. DISRAELI goes steadily on his way, utterly heedless of the execrations of his disappointed opponents. For two months or more he has been subjected to a storm of personal invective, both in and out of the House, such as has probably fallen to the lot of none of his predecessors. Ex-Cabinet Ministers and expectant officials of all kinds in the House have been daily asserting that Mr. DISRAELI had deceived his Queen, violated the Constitution, and forfeited all claim to the consideration due to a man of honor. When the lungs and vocabulary of the Lower House were exhausted, they called upon their veteran chief, Lord RUSSELL, to curse DISRAELI and defy the Tories. And Lord RUSSELL, not hampered like Balaam in the exercise of his maledictory powers, performed his task in a manner worthy of his age and experience. As for the English Liberal journals, they have all been seized with a kind of journalistic delirium. From this frenzied invective of passion they subsided into hoarse and inarticulate hootings, and now, having fallen into a state of syncope through sheer exhaustion, present a most cowed and pitiable appearance. The "philosophical" *Spectator* demands, with unphilosophical passion, that "these men" shall be "put out by the collar," and in a recent issue Mr. DISRAELI's name occurred no less than sixty times, associated on each reappearance with some fresh dislogistic expression. Now the *Spectator* can only feebly lament that Mr. DISRAELI is allowed to "rule in defiance of the country," and sorrow over the degenerate Parliament that allows such things to be.

The fact is that the suspicions we expressed some time ago, to the effect that there was some hitch in the arrangements of the Liberal leaders, or some weak point in their position, becomes more and more manifestly correct, and the anger of statesmen who looked upon the Irish Church question as a sure and speedy means of obtaining office, is naturally grievous. Three hundred and thirty members out of a House of Commons of 658, have three times placed on record their determination to commence the work of disestablishing the Irish Church. Mr. DISRAELI, denying the competence of the House to settle the question, takes no notice of these adverse votes, but continues to conduct the business of the country. That Mr. GLADSTONE expected and desired office is manifest from the violence with which he, his friends and his organs denounce Mr. DISRAELI for retaining it. If it be unconstitutional and calamitous for Mr. DISRAELI to hold office, it would clearly be patriotic in him to assume it. There can be no doubt about his wishes, at all events. But if Mr. DISRAELI is really ruling in defiance of the country, why does not Mr. GLADSTONE embody that view in a resolution of "no confidence," and get it indorsed by the 330 members who represent the country, as he alleges, and thus terminate what, in his own expressed opinion, is a grievous wrong? He has over and over again been challenged to do so by Mr. DISRAELI, but he has as often refused to accept the gage of battle. There is only one conclusion—that if the Liberal Party is prepared to support Mr. GLADSTONE in certain measures, but is not, exclusive of expectant officials and a clique of admirers, prepared to vote him into office. Mr. DISRAELI knows this, and it has given him boldness and self-possession during the struggle. Mr. GLADSTONE knows it, hence his bitterness and recklessness of language. In the face of his refusal to abide by the result of a vote on the confidence issue, all his invective, and that of his press organs, against the "unconstitutional" rule of the Ministry is merely empty talk.

The deep distrust with which Mr. GLADSTONE is regarded by a large portion of the Liberal Party, while they are unable to find another leader, is one of the most powerful influences at work in English politics. With all his great abilities he lacks the qualities which inspire friends with confidence or foes with respect. There is scarcely a party in England that has not cause to look upon him as a renegade. He began life a Tory, under the patronage of a Tory Duke, and has in turn professed with fervor and equally energetic protests of sincerity, every shade of politics between ultra-Toryism and ultra-Liberalism. He has been an ardent High Churchman, and a champion of all ecclesiastical possessions and privileges. Now he appears as an admirer of "Ecce Homo" and an assailant of the Irish Church. On ecclesiastical questions, such as Church rates, his gyrations have been so numerous and bewilderingly rapid, that neither Churchmen nor Dissenters can entertain the slightest confidence in him. The High Church clergy look upon him as having betrayed them; the Low Churchmen distrust him deeply, and the Dissenters openly speak of him as an ally driven into their arms only through feelings of vindictiveness against the University of Oxford, which rejected him derisively at the last election. Intensely ambitious, conscious of his own talents, which everybody recognizes, and believing in the disinterestedness of his own patriotism, which many people doubt, he looks on every day of his absence from power as a calamity to the nation, while the peculiar nature of his eager, restless intellect enables him to adopt at the shortest notice any new set of opinions and advocate them with apparently impulsive earnestness. While he is naturally the favorite of the modern philosophical school of Liberals from the readiness he shows to adopt their theories, and of the extreme Radicals, who accept him rather as an instrument than as a leader, it is evident that a large body of the moderate Liberal rank and file prefer seeing their opponents in office to vesting power in the hands of their own leader.

This, we repeat, is the only solution of Mr. DISRAELI's successful defiance of his enemies, and also of the extraordinary outburst of political malediction with which he has been assailed by baffled place-hunters, who hoped to intimidate him into voluntarily abandoning a position from which they are confessedly unable to drive him. Meanwhile he is pressing the business of the session through, and perfecting arrangements for an appeal to the newly created electors in the Autumn, when the battle of the Irish Church will be finally fought and decided. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of the Tories in their "no surrender" policy with regard to the Irish Church, we cannot see that their opponents have established the truth of their charges of dishonorable conduct either against the party or Mr. DISRAELI personally. They have rather exposed their own party weakness, and damaged their own prospects.

The New Veto.

For the first time since the commencement of the impeachment proceedings, President JOHNSON has again exercised his power to veto.

We remarked, when the Arkansas-admission bill passed Congress week before last, that it would be surprising if the President should let slip the final opportunity of uttering his protest against the reconstruction scheme which he has fought so pertinaciously from its origin until now. He has not been able to let his opportunity pass. His veto is uttered with as much determination and earnestness as on any previous occasion.

In his Veto Message he goes over precisely the same ground that he has traversed so frequently during the last two years. His opinions upon reconstruction, as he says, have undergone no change, but, on the contrary, have been strengthened; and he goes on to deny the power of Congress to pass such measures, to declare its unconstitutionality, and to argue against the provisions of the bill in detail.

It required but half an hour from the reception of the message in the House to secure the passage of the bill over the veto. It will doubtless pass the Senate on Monday, and immediately become law.

Work for Everybody—The New Labor Bureau.

Though it is often said, and always truly said, that no person needs to be idle in America who is willing to work, yet it is a fact that there are thousands of men and women in this City always out of employment. Last Winter there were probably ten thousand men in New-York fit to work who could not find it. There were probably ten thousand women here capable of work who could not obtain it. A large proportion of them got reduced to such poverty that they had to seek charitable assistance. They sought aid from relief societies and institutions. They crowded around the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in Bond-street; and wherever gratuitous food or coal could be obtained, they gathered with eager minds to obtain a share that would save them from starvation. Yet all that time there was abundance of employment for all these needy people in one part or another of the country.

Work, however, could not be brought here to them. They must needs go where work was to be found.

Here was the difficulty. They had neither the means, the knowledge, nor the facilities.

How to bring the work and the workers together was and is the problem.

At the same time during last Winter, there was a steady average of about two thousand emigrants maintained on Ward's Island at the expense of the authorities—emigrants who were unable to find employment, and who did not possess the means of life. To assist these and other emigrants who required aid and help, the Commissioners of Emigration established the "Labor Exchange" some months ago. At this Exchange the applications of emigrants for employment were received, and the applications of employers for workmen or servant-women were also received. From the outset it met with the most marked success. Workers and employers were brought together; thousands of engagements were made; thousands of emigrants were saved from trouble and want; and thousands of persons obtained the kind of laborers of which they were in need. The following remarkable statement has just been put forth as the report of this Exchange from the 1st to the 15th instant:

Applications for employment, males	949	
Females	655	—1,604
Orders for employes, males	1,074	
Females	715	—1,789
Persons employed, males	949	
Females	655	—1,604
Among these were 28 families comprising 76 persons.		
Average number of orders per day		137
Average number of applications and of engagements per day		123
Average rate of monthly wages paid to males		$17 00
Females		8 75
Classification of emigrant labor:		
Males, mechanics	94	
Agriculturists	855	— 949
Females, skilled labor	25	
Unskilled	630	— 655

With such extraordinary and gratifying success attending this institution, the question has arisen why the system should be confined to emigrants? Why should not a similar plan be adopted for the benefit of all the unemployed and helpless throughout the City, who now become a burden upon the community, and are compelled to eat the bread of charity? If work can be found during the Winter season, or during any other season, for those who, unable to find it for themselves, take refuge in some public institution, why is it not the wisest and most economical plan to find it for them?

The question has been taken into consideration during the last few days by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, aided by the intelligent counsel of the officers of the Citizens' Association and the President of the Board of Health. We believe they have come to the conclusion of the propriety of establishing a Labor Bureau, in connection with the body first named, and we understand that the project will be carried out as soon as practicable.

We have no doubt of the practicability and success of the scheme. We have no doubt of its benefit to the unemployed, of its benefit to the City and to the whole community. A large number of the applications for labor to the Emigrant Exchange are from the country, and it would be the same in the other case. Thus, while ridding the City of those who are a heavy burden upon us, it will at the same time furnish labor to quarters where it is in more demand.

We hope, therefore, to see the new Labor Bureau speedily established.

The Cabinet Vacancy.

It is authoritatively announced that both Mr. EVARTS, of this City, and Mr. GROESBECK, of Cincinnati, have finally declined to accept Cabinet appointments from President JOHNSON. They have acted wisely. As the President's counsel in the impeachment trial, the acceptance of office would seem too much like the acceptance of a political reward for their services. While the trial was in progress, and while it was supposed JOHNSON would be removed, there were constant rumors that the new incumbent of the Presidential office would give prominent political position to BUTLER, BOUTWELL, LOGAN or others of the House Managers, for their services; and the idea was very properly spoken of as a shameless one. It would have been equally improper for the President's counsel to have accepted political preferment for services in a judicial trial.

The Search for a Candidate.

We sympathize with the struggles of the Democracy to find a candidate. There never was a party in such straits. There never were a set of politicians who found it so hard to tell what to do. They can't tell whether it is safest to go backward, forward, sidewise, or to lie down. They can't tell whether they should nominate a Republican, a Copperhead, an Abolitionist, or a soldier. One day they think ANDY JOHNSON is the man. The next day they are inclined to go for HANCOCK. Then PENDLETON seems to be just the individual. Next CHASE appears as the only hope of salvation. Again it looks as though HENDRICKS or SEYMOUR, or McCLELLAN, or HOFFMAN, or DOOLITTLE, or "any other man" would suit their circumstances. And so they travel around from West to East, from black to white, from gold to greenbacks, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," and each in turn seems as though he would fit exactly, if it were not evident that he would not fit at all.

The different candidates they take up from time to time show how hard up they are, with all their apparent abundance. The different principles these candidates represent, show how little principle the party has, with all its pretence to principle. With CHASE, they accept negro suffrage, the Freedmen's Bureau, the Reconstruction laws, and gold for greenbacks. With PENDLETON they oppose all these, and a great deal more. With HANCOCK they accept what they repudiate with SEYMOUR, and with JOHNSON they accept what they repudiate with everybody else.

It is a hard case in any way it is looked at. And the more it is thought of the greater will appear the advantage of the Republicans in being all able to rally around U. S. GRANT.

The Next War.

The Petersburg *Express* foresees another sectional war—not between the Northerner and Southerner, but between the Yankee and the Hoosier. It prophecies thus:

> "Leaving the South altogether out of the calculation, and observing the condition of public affairs as they exist in the North, we can discover no extrication from the present national turmoils, save in a resort to that last agency remaining to distracted nations—a bloody revolution. Politicians have led this country to a point whence retreat would prove as disastrous as to advance. The tone of the public Press, as between the East and West, is marked by passions as malignant in expression as we can discover, upon examining the files of our Southern journals during the exciting scenes of '60-'61. Between these two great sections of the North there can subsist no congeniality. On the antagonism to slavery they were enabled to make a show of harmony. This link is now broken. New issues—not the result of fanaticism, but a spontaneous growth from the known laws of trade—begin to assert themselves. Finance, taxation, the tariff—all suggest issues to the Western States, which, when propounded in their logical conclusions, strikes a death blow at Eastern prosperity, and will be resisted by the East with the same unconquerable determination with which the miser struggles for his gold. The extinction of slavery destroys the only platform upon which East and West can stand. Upon all other points the antagonism of interest is too apparent. There is 'an irrepressible conflict' between the two sections—the bondholder in the East and the taxpayer in the West—capital in the East and labor in the West—protectionist in the East and consumer in the West—and one party must yield to the demands of the other. The interest which both parties have at stake is too great for compromise. Blows, given with avaricious hate, must determine, sooner or later, the controversy. Should New-England force the conflict, new allies envenomed by persecution and oppression, will swell the armies of the West, and constitutional liberty will again be welcomed and revered in American institutions."

When a prophet is so foolish as to expose the basis of his vaticinations, he is pretty sure to produce scepticism of his predictions.

The coming struggle between the East and the West, it seems, is to be concerning questions of finance, taxation and tariff; the irrepressible conflict is between the bondholder of the East and the taxpayer of the West.

Now, if this sectional division of classes and interests had any existence, it might be worth while to argue about it. If taxpaying were a sectional matter, and if bondholding were localized by law—if consumers were confined to one side of the Aleghanies and producers to the others—if the people of New-York and Vermont and Maine and New-Jersey organized a tariff which was ruinious to Ohio and Michigan and Illinois and Kentucky—we might suppose there would be a great deal of warm discussion between them on these points; and if we could imagine the entire population of both sections getting demented, we might believe they would get to fighting about them. But the facts are quite otherwise. It is not likely to be alleged that the Eastern man is less of a taxpayer than the Western, or that he is less of a producer or more of a consumer; it is not likely to be alleged that the Eastern man is unduly eager to be the exclusive holder of bonds, or that he will adopt any means to prevent the Western man from obtaining them on equal terms; it is not likely to be alleged that the people of New-York or Maine have any tariff interests apart from those of the country at large; it is not likely to be alleged by any one who takes the trouble to think about these matters intelligently, that any of them have any sectional bearing whatever. And, therefore, so far at least as the points made by the Petersburg *Express* are concerned, there is no particular cause for anxiety concerning the next war.

Progress of the Pacific Railroad.

A telegram from San Francisco, published yesterday, announced that the Central Pacific Road is now in operation from Sacramento to Reno Station, near Virginia City, a distance of 150 miles, and that by the end of the present month the cars will be running regularly to the Big Bend of the Truckee River, in Nevada, thirty-seven miles further. The Union Pacific Railroad, which is to connect with the Central Pacific, is also completed to the Medicine Bow River, in Wyoming Territory, 645 miles west of Omaha, leaving less than 900 miles of track to be laid to perfect communication between New York and San Francisco by railroad.

As the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific Roads are both working under precisely similar charters from the United States Government—each receiving a subsidy of $16,000 per mile over the plains, and $48,000 over the mountains—and each company has surmounted the greatest difficulties of their respective routes, the Union Pacific having carried its track west of the Rocky Mountains and the Central Pacific having overcome the seemingly impassable barrier of the Sierra Nevadas and found itself on the level ground east of them—the strife between the two organizations to cover the intermediate space rapidly, and thus secure control of the route up to the point of junction begins to grow hot and earnest. Under this incentive it is not at all improbable that the two roads will be connected before the 1st of July, 1869, instead of a year later, as was primarily supposed. The Californians are now pushing forward their grading across the desert from the Truckee to the Humboldt, and when this work is finished their entire force of laborers will be moved on to the line toward Salt Lake, which portion of their road can be built as easily as that long stretch of the line of the Union Pacific, 516 miles in length, from Omaha to Cheyenne. This rail-laying race, taking into account the topography of the region now to be traversed, seems to start fairly. The grand objective of both Companies is Salt Lake City, and the Union Pacific Railroad is about 100 miles nearer that point than its competitor. But this advantage in distance is probably counterbalanced by the easier grade which the Central Pacific now finds for the remainder of its course.

It is satisfactory to know that this excessive haste of construction and sharp competition between the two Companies is not likely to lead to inferior and imperfect construction of the road. The Government Commissioners who inspect the work are obliged to certify to the careful and proper building of every mile of it before the subsidies are paid, and thus keep a wholesome check upon the contractors and agents of the Companies.

This great "national highway," as its friends delight to call it, has opened already an avenue to untold wealth in the mineral regions of the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains. In these fastnesses, there is no doubt that gold, silver, precious stones, copper, lead, and abundant fields of coal exist beyond the most extravagant conceptions of the most sanguine of people.

Of the great results which are expected to flow from this connection of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by a line of railway 3,000 miles in length, we prefer not at present to speak. They cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy, and the enterprise must be looked upon as an experiment until its success shall have been demonstrated by its practical operations. The main hope of the line, however, is to revolutionize the trade of the world with the nations of Eastern Asia, a trade which is constantly increasing in value and importance by shortening the distance from Europe to China and Japan in the matter of time at least three weeks below that which is required to make the journey by way of the Isthmus of Suez, and thus securing the bulk of the traffic in teas, silks and other commodities which are supplied by the nations of the East to the markets of the world.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. BUTLER has been good enough to say that the report of the Managers in the matter of Senatorial corruption would not be of a character to convict any one of crime in a legal sense, but that there would be moral conviction, and the report would be a good campaign paper. This is certainly a coming down from what we were promised.

We have already noted that JUAREZ has been compared to President LINCOLN, and that, as if in order to make the likeness more perfect, some of his countrymen have been trying to assassinate him; and also that he has been styled the Andrew Johnson of Mexico—a title whose fitness they have been seeking to establish beyond doubt by proposing to impeach him. We are now informed from Havana that "a revolution" (by way of variety) is expected in Mexico unless all the Ministers of JUAREZ resign, and that "the discontent against him is increasing, because he claims the privilege of nominating his own Ministers." Here seems to be another curious echo or reflex of American politics, as is customary, in Mexico. However, when this state of things existed, they had heard of the trial of President JOHNSON for an alleged offence something akin to that complained of in President JUAREZ—but they had not heard of his acquittal. Perhaps when the latter news reached Mexico, the chances of JUAREZ became better.

A Washington correspondent writes that Miss Doctor MARY WALKER has been visiting certain high functionaries there, and adds that she "is very severe on Gen. GRANT, and intends to take the stump against him, together with other representative women, on account of GRANT's hostility to female suffrage while he indorses negro suffrage." It is heart-rending to hear news of this kind. At the same time it furnishes a good hint to the Democrats. Let them put a plank in their platform in favor of woman's rights—the rights of black women as well as white women—and see how it will invigorate them. In their present desperation, it is surely not too much to expect them to do this.

By a bill now before Congress, seven Marine Boards—with terms of seven years—would be established at Boston, New-York, Baltimore, New-Orleans, San Francisco, Buffalo and Chicago, for the purpose of examining and passing all persons proposing to be masters, mates, pilots and engineers of ships, who should receive regular certificates at certain rates from $25 down to $3. These Boards would also have Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors; and it is claimed that the fees received would nearly cover the expenses of the system. New-York has its Ship Master's Association, which performs in a great degree the duties contemplated; but, in a general way, some such superintendence of our sea vessels would tend to raise the character of our marine, and contribute largely to the prosperity of our commerce.

The Sultan has created a Council of State, or kind of Bureaucratical Parliament for Turkey—another approach to the Western style of government. This Council, with a President, will have five sections—each under its own President—of War, Finances, Legislation, Public Works and Public Instruction. The deliberations of the Council—numbering ten members for each section—will be decided by vote. They shall have no control over the Executive. ABDUL ASSIZ has joined the movement of the age. It is stated that in order to settle the Cretan difficulty, the other Powers have advised him to give the Candiotes a Christian Governor; and in all probability he will consent to this, if it shall tend to pacify his islanders.

A strange difference of opinion has arisen and been published between the Senior Puisne Judge and the Lord Chief Justice of the High Court of Criminal Judicature in England, concerning points of law involved in the case of Gov. EYRE, of Jamaica. According to the charge as made to the Grand Jury of Middlesex, Gov. EYRE was not indicted. But Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN takes exception to the charge because it gives the impression that the whole Bench held the opinions of the presiding Judge, Justice BLACKBURN. The right and duty of a Governor to proclaim martial law in cases of necessity is, he says, undoubted, nor can he be held legally responsible for extravagances committed by his subordinates. But, to proclaim it hastily, and still more, to prolong it after the insurrection is over, either for purposes of punishment or wholesome warning, is utterly unjustifiable. Moreover, he denies that martial law was ever exercised in England, at all events with any pretence of legality, against civilians not taken in arms. And, above all, he dissents from the opinion of Mr. Justice BLACKBURN in telling the Grand Jury that the removal of Mr. GORDON, (tried by Court-martial and hanged,) from Kingston into the proclaimed district for the purpose of subjecting him to martial law, was justifiable. Here are legal points for us also to ponder.

If Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, the British Home Secretary, carries his menace to prosecute GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN into execution, the latter gentleman will probably compass the crown of martyrdom he has so long coveted. But if we desired to give good advice to the Secretary, and could whisper into his ear, we should counsel him to do nothing of the sort—at least, until "forbearance had ceased to be a virtue," and there was nothing left for him but the law. Mr. TRAIN's "objectionable speeches" would be mild compared with the pother he would contrive to raise about the Secretary's ears, if his "freedom of speech" were invaded.

It is very clear that in Buenos Ayres they have heard of our American history for the years 1860 and 1861. Last April the Presidential election occurred in the Republic, SARMIENTO running against URQUIZA. The former carried Buenos Ayres and Cardoza, but Gen. URQUIZA seems to have swept most or all of the other provinces, and to have been elected. "If so," says our correspondent, "this Province will secede, taking the Custom House with it." And then, we presume, Buenos Ayres will wish to be "let alone." Let us hope that if they have heard down there of our history in the Fall of 1860 and the Spring of 1861, they will have studied the history of the years from 1861 to 1863, before rashly experimenting in secession and the appropriation of Custom Houses. Otherwise, perhaps, we may have another illustration of the theory that "history repeats itself."

The English must have a fine ship in their new *Monarch*—the first turret-ship built in the Queen's dockyards—if it be true, as the London *Times* with felicitous terseness says, that "she combines the greatest defensive weakness with the smallest offensive power." Of nothing afloat, except perhaps the new wooden screw-fleets of America, could this startling eulogium be pronounced. But why do not the English try to make a genuine Yankee monitor? Let them but appropriate the monitor system as faithfully as they have the monitor gun carriage, and we will predict for them a success that will astonish themselves. Instead of wasting money on such vile abortions and mongrel war vessels as Capt. COWPER COLES' so-called "cupola ships," and being disheartened by *Royal Sovereigns* and *Monarchs* in the result, let them adopt the strict monitor model. Let them essay, for example, a vessel of the type of the *Kalamazoo*, and with their splendid material and splendid workmanship in details, they will produce the most powerful and trustworthy war vessel in the world. If they have so far overcome national prejudice as to build "a turret ship," let them take the final step, and build an American monitor.

The forty experimental houses which the French Emperor has built in the Avenue Dumesnil, in Paris, for the families of working people, have been eagerly occupied, and are found convenient and comfortable, and a great improvement on the class of houses the *proletaires* are usually accustomed to. They are rented to a company which has contracted to set up similar ranges in other parts of the city. The Emperor is very earnest in his wish to better the condition of the workers; and in carrying out that purpose, he may the more safely defy the pens of the journalists, for the mass of the people will be friendly to his *régime*. His good example in this respect is one that should be imitated by some of the wealthy men in our large cities. We have workers in New-York as badly lodged as they could be in either Paris or London.

MR. DICKENS' "DEBT OF HONOR."—Under the title of "A Debt of Honor," Mr. CHARLES DICKENS prints in *All the Year Round* for June 6, the following statement:

> Desiring to record in this journal, in the plainest and simplest manner possible, certain words publicly spoken by its conductor on a recent occasion, we present the following extract from the latest published copies of "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit." It is entitled
>
> POSTSCRIPT.
>
> At a public dinner given to me on Saturday, the 18th of April, 1868, in the City of New-York, by 200 representatives of the Press of the United States of America, I made the following observations among others:
>
> [Here follows the passage from his speech at Delmonico's.]
>
> I said these words with the greatest earnestness that I could lay upon them, and I repeat them in print with equal earnestness. So long as this book shall last, I hope that they will form a part of it, and will be fairly read as inseparable from my experiences and impressions of America.
>
> CHARLES DICKENS.
>
> May, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical Gossip of all Sorts and from All Parts.

The WORRELL sisters will continue their present season into July. They have secured another success in their new adaptation (prepared by Mr. B. A. BAKER,) from OFFENBACH's "Grand Duchess." The performance has attracted full houses, and the sisters—Miss SOPHIE as the *Duchess*, Miss JENNIE as *Prince Paul*, and IRENE as *Wanda*, frolic in satins and smiles, till their admirers are driven to maddening demonstrations.

The French Theatre closes for repairs and alterations on the 29th of June. It will reöpen about August 5.

The Winter managers have fled to their Summer resorts; Mr. WALLACK to Long Branch, Mr. WHEATLEY to Coney Island, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS to Bath, and Mr. EDWIN BOOTH to New-London.

The last *matinée* of the "White Fawn" was given at Niblo's Garden yesterday. The season and the reign of spectacular ballet will come to an end at this theatre two weeks hence. Mr. WHEATLEY's farewell to the stage will take place on the 11th of July, and then the house will close a few days for preparations in the interest of Mr. BATEMAN and Opera Bouffe.

Mme. RISTORI is to give three farewell performances in America at the French Theatre during the coming week. On Tuesday all of "Medea" and one act of "Mary Stuart" will be given for the benefit of the Dramatic Fund. In the latter play she will sustain alternately the characters of *Mary* and *Elizabeth*. On Wednesday the private performance for the benefit of an Italian lady is to take place. At this Mme. RISTORI's two interesting children will make their *first* and probably their last appearance in public; they are said to be exceedingly talented, and have previously acted in their mother's drawing room during birthday festivities. On Thursday next Mme. RISTORI is to give her farewell representation in this country. *Elizabeth* is suggested as the closing personation. Saturday next Mme. RISTORI is to sail for Europe.

Mme. LA GRANGE sails for Europe on July 1. On the 25th inst. she will give a farewell concert in New-York, and on the 26th will say good-bye to her Brooklyn friends in another musical entertainment.

MAX STRAKOSCH goes to Europe in July to manage CARLOTTA PATTI's concerts.

LOTTA having recovered her 5-20 and gold notes, her mind being at rest, is now learning a drum solo, which is to be one of the "novelties" of her next Winter's campaign.

Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE will return to New-York in August, and play the first engagement of the Fall season at the Broadway Theatre.

Miss LIZZIE WILMORE, of Niblo's Garden, has been engaged for a "musical combination," and will travel during the Summer.

The editor of *Wilkes' Spirit* is not far wrong in advising that the practice of scenting play-bills and theatres with the quack nostrums and patent smells, which the perfumery men furnish free for the sake of the advertisement, is very pernicious, and should at once be stopped. The odor is at times unbearable. The close air of a theatre soon destroys the delicacy of even a decent perfume, and the odious stuff made by the cheap barbers and apothecaries rapidly becomes deadly. We have seen ladies in several instances compelled to leave during the performance from faintness arising from the horrid atmosphere which the showmen fondly flatter themselves is scented.

Mr. JOHN A. RUNNETT, the very prompt and efficient treasurer of the San Francisco Minstrels, is to have a benefit on Thursday next. He deserves a good one. On Friday night BOBBY NEWCOMB is also to have a benefit, given him by the same excellent band.

The *Round Table* didn't like Mlle. LAMBALLE, of the New-Orleans Opera Troupe, recently in this city, because she committed "the outrage of joining pea-green gaiters with a pink dress."

Mr. H. M. PRAY, treasurer of the Broadway Theatre, was recently presented with a massive gold watch and chain; the case of the watch bearing the following inscription: "Presented to HENRY M. PRAY, Treasurer, by the Dramatic Company and Attaches of the Broadway Theatre, New-York, June 9, 1868."

Mr. EDDY's dramatic season at the Stadt Theatre is prospering in spite of the hard race which the old Bowery is running it. Between the two theatres the boys have a feast of variety every night unequaled since the days of KIRBY and GEORGE JONES.

"Still Waters Run Deep" was acted recently by the Young Men's Christian Union of Boston, as "a free and social entertainment of a moral and elevating nature."

Herrs HERMANS and HABELMAN, Miss RICHINGS and Mr. CASTLES are to give a performance of "Fra Diavalo," in Philadelphia, June 22.

The dramatic season at the Arch-street Theatre closed last night, with "Under the Gaslight," then in the third week of its revival.

"Humpty Dumpty" has found its way to St. Louis.

Mrs. D. P. BOWERS is playing in a piece called "The Jewess of Madrid," in San Francisco.

The Howard Athenæum, in Boston, is to be translated into a cheap concert and variety theatre next season.

They are acting in Pittsburg a new sensational play called "The Great Rebellion, or, The Last Ditch."

A relic of the old Park Theatre, and Mr. WALLACK's early management of the (present) Broadway Theatre died recently, in the person of Mrs. MARY H. CRAMER, whose death, from congestion of the lungs, occurred in Morrisania. Her maiden name was POOLE, and she was born in London in 1803. She made her *debut* on the American stage in 1837, at the St. Charles Theatre, New-Orleans, as *Lady Teazle*, First appeared in New-York in June, 1838, at the Park Theatre, as *Julia*, in "The Hunchback." First appeared in Philadelphia in Nov. 26, 1838, at the Chestnut-Street Theatre, as *Mrs. Haller*. She then confined herself to the Western theatres for a number of seasons, and on the 9th of April, 1849, appeared at the Arch-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, as the Queen, in "Richard the Third." Retired from the stage in 1855, since which time she has been cared for by the Dramatic Fund Association. Her last appearance on the stage was at WALLACK's Old Theatre, during the season of 1852.

The Baltimoreans had a last visit from Madame RISTORI last night. She played *Elizabeth*.

Mrs. MARIA WILKINS is giving sacred readings at Chickering's Music Hall, Boston.

Jeemes Pipes MASSETT has returned from China and Japan, and was in California lecturing on his celestial experiences.

The *Clipper* man states that the WEBB Sisters sailed from California on May 30, and will arrive here about the 20th inst. Miss ADA will, shortly after her arrival, be united in marriage to Mr. JOHN SKEY, a wealthy gentleman of San Francisco, and retired from the stage; her sister EMMA also retires.

Miss OLIVE LOGAN is continuing her "Stage Struck" entertainment out West. On the 5th she gave it for the benefit of the Baptist Church in Monmouth, Ill. The deacons came out in numbers, it is said, to see a pretty actress serving the cause of religion so heartily.

The Metropolitan Theatre in Buffalo is hereafter to be known as the Academy of Music, and will be managed by J. H. & H. L. MEECH. Miss AUGUSTA DARGON is to be leading lady in future.

Notes of Foreign Theatricals.

ROBERT HELLER, the magician, has applied to the London Bankruptcy Court for relief from his debts. He gives his real name as W. H. PALMER, and was once a music teacher in Washington.

VESTVALI is playing in all the principal towns of Germany with success in *Romeo, Hamlet, Waffengang, Lady Macbeth, Queen Elizabeth, Maria Stuart*, and has been pronounced a great artist.

A Paris correspondent of the *Nord* says that some few days ago a plan was shown to him of a theatre which it is proposed to build according to a somewhat novel mode of construction. The house is to either small, large or immense, as may be required, and will contain 1,000, 2,000 or 5,000 persons. By a system of movable walls—of course of wood—the theatre is to be elongated or contracted at will, just for all the world like an opera glass.

It seems to be becoming the custom in St. Petersburg and Moscow to load the famous opera singers with the most costly presents. Mdlle. DESIREE ARTOT, on the occasion of her last appearance, received, among other gifts, an enormous rose, above which was placed a magnificent butterfly composed of rubies, diamonds and turquoises, of the value of £300, flowers made in old Sevres china, a crimson dinner service, bracelet and several ornamental crowns.

When Mme. ALLAN was the rival of AUGUSTINE BROHAN on the Paris stage, PROVOST one day, speculating on the creation of the world, asked her opinion. She answered him, "You shouldn't ask me, for I didn't happen to be present. You should consult Mme. ALLAN."

The London *Express* gives the following jottings of local theatricals:

"The theatre to be built upon the site of Lyon's Inn, by Mr. SEFTON PARRY, will be called the 'Royal Globe Theatre,' and it will open some time in October, with a new five-act comedy, by Mr. HENRY J. BYRON, and a strong company, comprising many actors new to London. The works were begun on the 1st, and the house will be of the second or third size, capable of seating about 1,400 people. Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON is in Liverpool, busy in superintending the rehearsals of his new play, which is, we believe, to be called 'Change.' The Strand Music-hall Theatre belongs to the same gentleman who bought St. Martin's Hall, and turned it into the New Queen's, and there is a chance of the first lessee being Miss LAURA KEENE, who has returned to America for a short period. Several offers have been made lately for the Olympic Theatre, but nothing has been decided upon. The present owners, we believe, are willing to part with it at a price, and certain people are willing to take it at another price. A drama, by Mr. PALGRAVE SIMPSON and another gentleman, called 'The Forgers,' is in rehearsal at the New Queen's Theatre. Mr. ALFRED WIGAN has withdrawn from the lesseeship of this house. Mr. W. H. LISTON is now the manager."

ALEXANDER DUMAS attended the first representation of his new play, "Madame de Chamblay," and as usual shed tears during the whole performance. He is a dramatic fountain.

BOSTON.

Trial of a Lawyer for Malpractice—Nature of the Charges—Character of the Testimony—Class Day at Harvard.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 20, 1868.

The Superior Court has for several days been engaged with the trial of JOHN D. HOWE, a member of the Suffolk Bar, for alleged malpractice. The papers in the case are voluminous, and over a year has been consumed in properly presenting the case for adjudication. The hearing was by virtue of an order of the Court appointing Hon. WILLIAM GASTON as a Commissioner to investigate the charges against Mr. HOWE, report them to the Court, and then prosecute. The charges of malpractice were founded upon two petitions, which were filed by JOHN L. NOYES and DAVID L. WENTWORTH. In the petition of the former it was alleged that he was tried in the Municipal Court for keeping a house of ill-fame, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a fine of $100, from which sentence he appealed, giving bond to appear. Soon after his conviction, Mr. BRADLEY, his counsel, went out of the city, and he was induced to employ HOWE, the defendant, to prosecute his cause in the Superior Court. HOWE told NOYES he must have $50 to commence with, and that he intended to pay the $50 to Capt. CHURCHILL, of one of the police stations, whose wife was a near relative to District-Attorney SANGER, and who had more influence over Mr. SANGER than any other person he knew of; that after paying him the $50 HOWE demanded $400 more, as he had got to pay the District-Attorney $200, and Chief of Police KURTZ $200. For this sum HOWE said the case could be settled; but complainant ascertained that it had not been settled, having obtained his information from Mr. BRADLEY, who told him he had been swindled. The complainant then demanded of HOWE his money, who refused to refund it, as he had paid it all out—all of which representations the complainant set up in detail, and prayed for the removal of HOWE, and that his name be stricken from the roll of members of the Suffolk Bar.

DAVID L. WENTWORTH, the other petitioner, is a police officer. He set forth that HOWE was counsel for a Mrs. HOLDEN, of Chelsea, who was arrested for procuring an abortion upon a young woman that died suddenly. The woman was held for trial—HOWE was her counsel; that was before the Court only two days, pleaded not guilty and never had any trial. The woman paid HOWE $350 as his fee, and he told her that her case was fixed, but in the course of four or five weeks HOWE told her that her case was being brought up again, and that he must have $500 that day to "fix the jury and the folks" about the Court. Mrs. HOLDEN mortgaged her house to raise the money, HOWE making out the papers. The petitioner averred that the story which HOWE told the woman was a falsehood and a pretence to obtain money from her; that he told her that if the case came up again she would be convicted and imprisoned. Officer WENTWORTH's petition closed with the same prayer. Another article charged HOWE with appropriating to his own use $50, which he took from Mr. NOYES, that was pretended to be necessary to pay Capt. CHURCHILL, of a Police Station; the third article charged the defendant with attempting to suborn a constable to testify falsely in a case of replevin; the fourth article charged HOWE with falsely representing to NOYES that in order to stop the prosecution of the indictment against him, it would be necessary to pay $200 to Mr. SANGER and a like sum to Mr. KURTZ. HOWE filed a general denial of each and every allegation. His counsel were J. G. ABBOTT and THOS H. SWEETSER, W. GASTON and GEO. PUTNAM, Jr., appearing for the complainants. A number of witnesses were examined for the complainants, whose testimony corroborated the facts as set forth above. The cross elicited nothing new or tending to controvert the averments set forth in the petitions. The testimony of the Clerk of the Superior Court in relation to Mrs. HOLDEN was to the effect that he had been directed to enter a *nol. pros.* in her case, the evidence not being sufficient to hold her; and in the case of NOYES, charged with keeping a house of ill-fame, the complaint was laid on file on payment of costs, it appearing that the complaint had been altered and the proof being doubtful. District-Attorney SANGER, in the case of Mrs. HOLDEN, said he had no recollection of the case ever being set down for trial. A *nol pros.* was entered in the case.

The principal testimony on the other side is expected to change the aspect of affairs somewhat, and to show that HOWE has not acted in an unprofessional manner toward his clients. The hearing thus far has excited a good deal of attention among the profession, and no doubt the culmination of the case will be looked for with interest by the profession generally. The members of the Suffolk Bar have always been above suspicion in all their transactions, and to now see a lawyer on trial for alleged professional misconduct is a rarity that we hope will never again present itself.

CLASS DAY AT HARVARD.

The weather to-day for Class Day at Harvard was lovely, barring the heat. As in former years, it brought with it its wonted array of smiling faces and pretty dresses, its fulness of innocent pleasures and rigors and fatigues. Notwithstanding Class Day is overshadowed by the more inviting exercises of "Commencement," the public take more interest in it than formerly. The outdoor attendance to-day was very large. At the hour of 10 A. M. a procession was formed in front of Holworthy Hall, under the marshalship of EDGAR HUDIEKAPER, CHARLES DANA PALMER and AUGUSTUS GEORGE BULLOCK, the Committee of this class, and preceded by Gilmore's Band of Boston, it proceeded to the chapel to attend prayers, at the conclusion of which the column was reformed and proceeded to the church and halted, the class separating into two lines to allow the President, Dr. HILL, the members of the Faculty and of the Corporation to pass in. As usual, the ladies in large numbers occupied the galleries, the seats in the body of the house being reserved for the students and their friends. The class this year numbers seventy-nine members. The graduating class last year numbered one hundred and thirty. The disparity of numbers is accounted for that the present class was formed in the midst of political matters towards the closing of the war when all other subjects but the question of peace were uppermost in the minds of all classes of people.

The exercises at the church were opened with prayer by Rev. A. P. PEABODY, D. D., which was followed by an oration from JAMES BARR AMES, of Boston. It related to class matters and the future labors of the graduates. The poem was by DEXTER TIFFANY, of Worcester, and the singing of the "Class Ode," written by ROBERT APTHORP BOIT, of Boston, concluded the exercises. The programme was agreeably interspesed with music. After an intermission the numerous friends of the graduating class were invited to private "spreads," and at a later hour the terpsichorean festivities commenced in the College Green and in Harvard Hall. As in the days of yore, the march around the old Tree, the cheering of the buildings, the planting of the class ivy and the grand scramble for bouquets, were not omitted. In the evening the President held a *levée* and there were illuminations. The celebration of the Class Day of '68 passed off in the most joyous manner.

Among the graduates this year is a son of Gov. BULLOCK, and two nephews of Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of Chicago. VIGIL.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNION AND CITY OF PARIS.

The steamship *Union*, which left Bremen June 6 and Southampton June 9, and the *City of Paris*, from Liverpool June 10 and Queenstown June 11, reached this port yesterday, with four days' later news than was at hand by the *Australasian*.

The London *Star* says: "The war rumors are again reviving on the Continent. The Paris correspondent of the *Nord* is very explicit as to the time when hostilities may be expected to commence. This will not be before the new French loan and the close of the season. In short, we may hope to enjoy about two months more of peace. The views of the French Government, he declares, are precisely defined on this point, and the Ministers, in their private conversations, are agreed on the eventuality of a proximate war. Foreign political personages and competent military men regard the armaments and preparations of France as indicating war. Prince NAPOLEON's recent movements seem to have put all these rumors once more into circulation, but there can be little doubt that their existence is mainly due to the fact of Marshal NIEL's being at the head of the army."

The annual dinner of the English Newspaper Press Fund took place on June 6 at Willis' Rooms, under the Presidency of the Duke of Cambridge. Prince CHRISTIAN, Sir JOHN BURGOYNE, Capt. SHERARD OSBORN, Lord TRURO, Lord HOUGHTON, Mr. DOYLE and Dr. RUSSELL were among the after-dinner speakers. M. GUSTAVE DORE was among the guests, but he was not called upon to speak.

The funeral of ROBERT CHAMBERS, the ex-champion of the Thames and Tyne, was celebrated on June 7 at Walker, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. From 50,000 to 60,000 persons were present, including some 3,000 who walked in the procession.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says: "The Emperor caught cold at Rouen, and, as I informed you, has been suffering all this week from rheumatic gout in the knee. Their Majesties and the Court were to have gone to Fontainebleau, but their departure has been postponed. The Emperor's attack has been somewhat brought on by his own imprudence. He returned from Rouen in a state of acute suffering, and without consulting Dr. CORVISART had a *douche* of cold water applied to the knee: and as it was late, dressed for dinner without having circulation restored by friction. The pain during the evening became intolerable, and increased next day to such a degree that the Cabinet Council was postponed, and the report spread in Paris that His Majesty had a prolonged faint. I can vouch for the authenticity of the version I have given, and can assert that no syncope took place."

Count STACKELBERG, the newly-appointed Russian Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries, was received by the Emperor NAPOLEON on June 8. In presenting his credentials the Ambassador said: "Selected by my august master for the distinguished honor of representing him at your Imperial Majesty's Court, I shall only carry out the express will of my Sovereign in devoting all my care to maintain the friendly relations existing between France and Russia, which are based upon the mutual interests that the two nations have it at heart to develop." The Emperor replied: "The Ambassadors of the Emperor ALEXANDER are always sure of meeting with an eager welcome from me. I rejoice that the choice of the Emperor has fallen upon a person whom I have long known, and who had left the best recollections among us. I doubt not that you will contribute to maintain the friendly reports between Russia and France which now exist, and to which I attach the utmost value."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes thus: "It is no secret that Count BISMARCK suffers periodically from a nervous disease—spasms of the chest—which affects men of excitable temperament condemned to heavy sedentary labors. The disease is not dangerous at a certain time of life, but it is excruciatingly painful, and totally incapacitates the sufferer while the attack lasts from attending to business. The technical name of the disease is *angina pectoris*, I believe."

The Vienna *Presse* learns from a Roman source that in his next Allocution the Pope will declare that he has no intention of relaxing the Austrian Concordat.

The *Austrian Correspondence* of Vienna announces that the Hapsburg family have sent services of plate, to the value of 50,000 florins, to the two advocates who defended the Emperor MAXIMILIAN and refused all recompense in money. At the same time his late Majesty's confessor was presented with a cross of great price.

During the night of June 6, placards were posted on the walls of the town of Luxemburg and of the neighboring places, in which the annexation of the Grand Duchy to France was urged. A few months ago a French paper was started at Luxemburg with the view of upholding that annexation. It is also known that a *Chargé d'Affaires* from the Government of the Grand Duchy is now fulfilling in Paris a political mission. Is a second Luxemburg question looming in the future?

A Pesth dispatch, dated June 6, proclaims that an Imperial ukase has been issued, granting an amnesty, with certain restrictions, to all foreigners detained in Siberia. They are to be conveyed abroad, and will not be permitted to return to Russia. Moreover, those Poles in Siberia who are undergoing a term of punishment of less than twenty years are to be allowed to return to their homes.

The St. Petersburg *Invalide*, replying to statements of a London morning paper respecting the Central Asian question, declares that it is physically impossible for the Russian Government in any way to influence the political situation in Affghanistan. The *Invalide* flatly denies that there is any connection between recent events in Bokhara and the state of affairs in Cabool and Affghanistan.

The Madrid official *Gazette* announces that the Spanish colonies participate in the provisions of the treaty between Spain and the North German Confederation.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing May 29, says: "Alarming rumors were set afloat during the week with reference to the Sultan's health. A sharp Greek speculator having spread a report that His Majesty was actually dead, a momentary deflection took place in the price of funds to the advantage of a chosen few; the *canard*, however, having been soon detected and traced to its source, the Greek was arrested on the charge of spreading false news for dishonest purposes, not a new offence, unhappily, in this quarter. The Sultan had a slight apoplectic fit some days since, but all danger was speedily arrested, and he is now quite convalescent. The strange custom of the Ottoman Court is always to conceal the illness of the Padishah, and even on the occasion of his death it is not made public until after his interment."

THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Proposed Settlement of Her Majesty's Territory Between Lake Superior and the Pacific—Discussion of the Subject in Parliament.

In the House of Commons, June 9, Sir H. VERNEY moved for an address praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to issue a Royal commission to inquire into and report upon the capability for settlement and the best means of settling Her Majesty's territory lying between Lake Superior and the Pacific, especially as to the provision for telegraphic and other communication through Her Majesty's dominions from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. KINNAIRD seconded the motion. Having served two years on the Hudson's Bay Committee, he could state that the bulk of the evidence showed that the Saskatchewan Valley, instead of being wild and sterile, was remarkably fertile, and afforded a most favorable opening for settlement. He could not help thinking that had the territory belonged to any other country, it would not have been treated with any such neglect. It might, and in all probability would, one day form the *highway between Europe and China and Japan*, and it would be to the lasting disgrace of this country should this magnificent territory be lost through the supineness of the Government. He would therefore support the motion for a commission, which would furnish to the public information of the highest importance, and which was urgently needed.

Mr. AYTOUN opposed the motion on the ground that the only justification for the settlement of this new territory would be that it would strengthen the country in a military point of view, or would be advantageous to the people at home by affording increased facilities for emigration. It was, however, quite notorious that the source of our military weakness in Canada was the vast extent of the territory we possessed and its scattered population. To further extend our territory by the settlement of the Saskatchewan Valley, would increase that weakness, while we had ample territory in British North America and Australia to supply all the demands of the country for surplus land as fields of emigration. Canada already costs us a million a year, and if the settlement of this territory was proceeded with, it would only increase the taxation of the people.

MR. ADDERLEY was of opinion that the ultimate settlement of this important district, and its retention by the British Government, would be of the utmost importance to the country at large. He firmly believed that it would, after certain engineering difficulties in the vicinity of St. Lawrence were overcome, form the easiest access to Vancouver's Island and the Pacific. The Government earnestly desired to see the district settled, and were *indifferent to the nationality of the settlers so long as they were of the Anglo-Saxon race, and the territory was retained under British sovereignty*. Nothing, however, could be done until the pending negotiations had been concluded between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Canadian Government, under which this district would eventually be placed, and which would act toward it as a mother country, and no doubt largely assist in its settlement. Under those circumstances it was obviously unnecessary, and it would be wrong, for the Home Government to interfere in the negotiations.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE was also of opinion that there was no need for any such inquiry as that proposed. No portion of the uncivilized globe had been more carefully inquired into than this territory, and all possible information which they required was at present in their hands.

Viscount MILTON said the British Pacific Colonies derived their food from the United States, in consequence of their being unable to draw the necessary resources from the interior, which was well calculated to supply them. *There was consequently a growing desire to join America*, and, under the circumstances, he could not blame the colonists for desiring such a thing. The prosperity of these colonies was due to the individual enterprise of the Americans, and *if England wished to preserve them she must give something more than vague promises.* ["Hear, hear."]

Mr. CARDWELL was glad to learn that the Government had no intention to issue a commission on this subject. They could not derive any more information than they had, and to institute such an inquiry would be to reverse the settled policy of previous years.

Sir H. VERNEY then consented to withdraw the motion.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

The Irish Protestant Defence Association and the Premier—Remarks of Mr. Disraeli.

On June 8, a deputation consisting of noblemen and gentlemen representing the Irish Protestant Defence Association and the Central Protestant Defence Association in Dublin, together with their various branches throughout Ireland, waited upon the Premier, at his official residence in Downing-street, for the purpose of laying before him resolutions passed by those bodies in reference to the proposed disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, and of making statements in support of those resolutions. In response to their remarks, Mr. DISRAELI said: "I need not assure you that I am deeply gratified, and I am sure my colleagues will be when I inform them of the important deputation which I have the honor of receiving this day, and which represents the whole of the Protestant population of Ireland—[cheers]—which is not limited to one Church, or to any particular sect, but which, I think, from the various associations which have been delegated to appear here to-day, may be plainly looked upon as representing the general sentiments of the Protestant population of Ireland. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] And, gentlemen, I can assure you that, so far as the Protestant Churches and the Protestant institutions of Ireland are concerned *you need have no fear that Her Majesty's Government will not stand by them*—[cheers]—*and to the utmost of their efforts support and maintain them.* [Loud cheers.] We are well aware of the critical position of affairs in Ireland from the policy which has suddenly been introduced by the Opposition in the present Parliament. But I think we should be taking a very limited view of the situation if we looked upon it as only affecting the interests of Ireland. In the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the interests of the whole United Kingdom are concerned, and the blow that is to be dealt to the institutions of Ireland must in due time, as a necessary consequence, be leveled against the institutions of Great Britain. Under these circumstances—circumstances of great difficulty and, no doubt, of great danger—Her Majesty's Government have taken that course which they believed was their duty, namely, to take care that no precipitate decision was arrived at by Parliament upon a question of paramount importance suddenly introduced to its consideration. And although from the position in which we were placed, having accepted office originally in a minority, we have not been able to accomplish that which we could have desired, we have at least secured this for the people of this country, that *their Constitution shall not be subverted without an appeal to them*—[cheers]—so that if there is to be a great and lamentable change in the institutions of the United Kingdom, it will be by the people of the United Kingdom, and not by the machinations of a party of politicians who have seized a favorable opportunity of carrying their revolutionary designs into effect. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] The question, therefore, simply is this: Do the people of the United Kingdom wish for a revolution? Do they wish for a subversion of those institutions to which they owe, in my opinion, their happiness and their greatness? [Loud cheers.] *Her Majesty's Ministers will not believe that that can be the case, and they look forward with the utmost confidence to the impending appeal to this great nation*, believing that the verdict to be given will be one to uphold the institutions of the country, and among those institutions those in which you are peculiarly interested—the Protestant institutions of Ireland." [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

The deputation then withdrew.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The Recent Victories of the Czar and Bokhara—British Policy in Regard to the Advance of the Russian Empire.

From the London Times, June 10.

* * * The Russians, involuntarily or by design, have made, we must presume, a stride in advance. Whether they have occupied Bokhara as well as Samarcand seems uncertain, nor can we exactly say what amount of actual advantage, strategical or political, the victory may represent. Possibly they find they have too much upon their hands, but, upon the whole, we may reasonably suppose that they have taken one step more toward that supremacy in Central Asia at which they are believed to aim, and *which we have been taught to regard with alarm.* This undoubtly is the light in which the case will be viewed in India, and the whole unmanageable and insoluble question of our policy in this respect will be raised once more. We trust it will be allowed once more to drop.

It would be impossible for any one to prove that the Russians have no designs upon British India, though it cannot be unreasonable to imagine that there is room enough in Asia for both us and them. We cannot even say whether they are advancing with any set purpose or deliberate intent toward our frontier; but what we can say is, that if they should so advance it is not by any means certain that they would be bad neighbors to us, and that if *they are to be bad neighbors, we cannot mend the matter by advancing to meet them.* The favorite theory in India is that of a barrier State to be established in Afghanistan, so that what is regarded as the inevitable conflict between British and Russians may be fought outside British India, on ground selected and prepared by ourselves. This theory takes different shapes. Some Indians would content themselves with securing a perpetual ally on the throne of Cabul by recognizing, and, if necessary, supporting a Prince devoted to our interests. Otherwise, they say, the reigning Ameer might be devoted to Russian interests, and, by selling himself and his resources to Russia, bring the whole of Central Asia upon our borders. In some quarters, again, it is maintained that we ought to go further than this, and occupy in force, if not the whole of Afghanistan, at any rate certain points of strategical importance. That we shall see these proposals presently revived may be confidently anticipated. The Russians, it is true, have been at the pains of declaring that the coincidence of their victory in Bokhara with the revolution in Cabul is purely fortuitous, and that they have not exercised, and could not possibly exercise, any influence over events in Afghanistan. We believe this to be perfectly true, but the belief will not be accepted in India, and Sir JOHN LAWRENCE's policy of inaction will be again assailed.

It can only be repeated, for the information of the public at home, that whether the danger of a Russian invasion be real or imaginary, imminent or remote, we can do no good by attempting to encounter it in the way proposed. If the Russians are coming, we cannot stop their advance by any barrier State; in fact, *no such State can be constructed or maintained.* It would not be beyond our power to effect the conquest of Afghanistan, though the work could only be achieved at an enormous charge; but the only end of this conquest would be that the British frontier would be brought nearer to the Russian positions by the whole breadth of that Province. If, indeed, we had occupied Afghanistan, as was recommended some years ago, and if the Russians are actually in Bokhara, the garrisons of the two nations would be now actually confronting each other, and the long-dreaded collision would have been precipitated by our own efforts to prevent it. This, of course, would be no disadvantage, if Afghanistan would give us a better frontier province than the Punjab, but that cannot be maintained. We are stronger on the Indus than we could ever be upon the Oxus, *nor could we advance a step without detriment to our power.* The occupation of Afghanistan, whether partial or complete, would be an incalculable drain upon our resources; indeed, such is the nature of that country and its population that it can never be made so useful to us as by being left alone. The Afghans will hold those who disturb them as their enemies, be they British or Russians. If we invade their territory and occupy their cities, they will join the Russians against us; if the Russians invade them, they would join us against the Russians. They will be the best neighbors and the best allies to those of whose aggressions they have the least dread. Nothing could throw them into the arms of Russia so effectually as a demonstration against their independence from the side of the Punjab. Whoever meddles with them will be attacked by the whole force of the population, and, though they may be subdued, the conquest of such a people would cost any Power dear. Here, then, is the simple question: Shall we pay that price, or shall we leave it to be paid by the Russians? Shall we present ourselves, enfeebled and exhausted, for the decisive battle on the frontier of Cabul, or shall we allow the enemy to undergo this ordeal in our stead, *and wait for him, if he is indeed to come, on our own frontier of the Punjab?*

FRANCE.

Anti-Clerical Excitement in the Department of the Charente.

Paris (June 8) Correspondence of the London Times.

A certain feeling of animosity has been manifested in the Department of the Charente against the clergy. How it has arisen, or who has directly provoked it, is not clear; but it is since the discussion in the Senate on the petition against the Materialist doctrines attributed to certain Professors in the Schools of Medicine that these symptoms have appeared. No serious acts of violence have been committed; but, if we may believe the local papers, the agitation was spreading among the peasants. Some persons have, it seems, succeeded in persuading the population that, owing to the clergy, tithes and other charges existing before the great Revolution, for the benefit of the monasteries and churches, are to be reëstablished forthwith. The credulous peasantry caught up these rumors, and were seized with panic lest their land should be taken from them and confiscated in favor of priests and monks. In some of the villages there were cries of "Down with the priests," mingled, it is said, with acclamations for the Emperor. A few days ago the agitation grew menacing in the arrondissement of Barbezieux. Among other stories, circulated, no doubt, by evil-minded persons, was one to the effect that a painting representing ears of corn, blades of grass and bunches of grapes, emblematic of tithes, was concealed in the church. A crowd, greatly excited, broke into the building, with shouts of "*A bas la dime!*" and searched in every corner, but found nothing. They then rushed to the presbytery, or residence of the priest, smashed the windows, threatened him with violence, and might have done some more serious injury but for the opportune arrival of a party of gendarmes, who dispersed the crowd and arrested four or five of the ringleaders. The following morning, however, another crowd assembled and made an attempt to rescue the prisoners. The gendarmes stood firm, and they and the Procureur-General, who was on the spot, succeeded in overawing them. Of the four arrested, three were sentenced by the Police Magistrate to fifteen months' imprisonment, and one to fifteen days. Tranquillity, however, is not yet so complete as to dispense with the aid of the military, and small detachments continue to watch the parts where the agitation was greatest.

The Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta.

The morning of Friday dawned through a hazy atmosphere on the yachts of this Club, as they lay expectantly at anchor in Gowanus Basin, being obliged, in consequence of the failure of Wednesday, to sail the race over again. Notwithstanding the unpromising appearances of the weather, the pluckier members of the Club insisted on making their second attempt at a race, and the result, as all will acknowledge, fully justified them, as it proved one of the most exciting and satisfactory aquatic contests ever witnessed in the waters of our beautiful Bay, surpassing even that of the New-York Club yesterday, as the short interval between the arrival home of the different boats will amply prove. At 10:40 the signal for the start was given, and the whole fleet seemed in a moment to be imbued with life, flitting away before a light breeze like a band of fairies at the waving of a magic wand. The schooner *Mystic*, Capt. SPARKMAN, and the schooner *Alga*, Capt. GREGORY, having the outer line, were, of course, the first to get off. The first-class sloops, anchored fifty yards astern, started one minute after, and the second class, or open boats, the same distance behind, one minute later. The *Addie V.*, the Vice-Commodore's boat, soon took the lead, closely followed by the *Clytie, Fannie* and *Niagara*, and the *Martha*, of the open boats, also left her companions, and was soon up among the sloops of the first class. As the yachts passed out into the tide, the *Fannie* came rushing on the *Mystic* with the evident purpose of getting a lead to windward on her; but as the breeze freshened up a little, and both being close hauled to the wind, the schooner proved too much for her, and still kept ahead some four lengths. In passing by the New-York Yacht Club House, the scene on the water was fascinating and bewitching, the yachts of the latter club being in line ready for the start, and as the boats of the Atlantic got down between the forts the signal gun rang out clear and loud, announcing the start of the New-York Club yachts, which soon came flying along among those of the Atlantic, and making the race an exciting one indeed. The yachts passed round the boat at Coney Island point in quick succession, in something like the following order: *Addie V., Clytie, Niagara, Martha, Agnes, Fannie, Mystic, Lavine*, &c. The *Qui Vive* met with a slight mishap off the fort on Staten Island, which caused a slight delay; but she was soon all right, and bowled along in fine style and got round the boat ahead of the *Hermit* and *Florence*. The race from this point down to the Southwest Spit was a magnificent one, the breeze being just of the requisite stiffness. The *Addie V.* was first round the Spit, followed in close order by the others; all of the yachts doing it in just 43 minutes from the time the *Addie* rounded to; and here let us say that in rounding the Spit, Capt. SPARKMAN, the owner of the *Mystic*, assisted by his sailing master, Capt. JOHN MCCORMACK, and his volunteer crew of amateur yachtman handled her in splendid style, eliciting three hearty cheers from those on board the judges' steamer. The race home was growing more exciting, as the yachts kept well together, the *Addie, V.*, however, still leading some distance, but it was apparent to all that with the allowance of time the *Clytie* would be certain to take the prize from the Vice-Commodore, as the latter's boat could not reach the gaol more than ten or twelve minutes ahead. The result showed this to be the case, as the *Addie* came in at 2 hours, 37 minutes and 15 seconds, and the *Clytie* 2 hours, 48 minutes and 54 seconds. The *Qui Vive, Alarm, Peerless, Lavine, Mystic* and *Hermit* arrived home in the order in which they are placed, and all within the space of six minutes, presenting a splendid sight as they rounded to amid the screaming of the steamboat, the waving of streamers, and the loud report of the guns of the gallant fleet that had partaken in one of the most brilliant regattas it was ever our privilege and pleasure to have witnessed.

The prize for schooners was won by the *Mystic*, her only competitor, the *Alga*, not showing at the winning post till nearly an hour and a half after the arrival of the former. In the first-class sloops the *Clytie* took the prize, and in the open boats the gallant little *Martha* fairly won the honors.

The Fourth Ward Murder—Inquest by Coroner Schirmer.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at the Fourth Precinct Station-House yesterday in the case of TERESEA NICHOLSON, *alias* BUCKHOLTZ, the woman who was shot and instantly killed by her husband, PATRICK NICHOLSON, in the hallway of the tenement-house No. 329 Water-street, on Saturday morning, as reported in the TIMES.

The first witness examined was FREDERICK CARTON, a porter employed at the Herald Building, with whom the deceased had been cohabiting, who testified: I was acquainted with both deceased and the prisoner; on Saturday the prisoner came to me where I was at work and asked me out; when I went out he asked me if I would answer a question truly and I promised to do so; he asked me if I had ever had lived with deceased, and I said not; he asked me if I intended to live with her, I said not; he said that was right, and asked me to go with him that evening, at nine o'clock, and tell her so; I promised, but subsequently refused because deceased asked me not to come with him to where she was at work; she asked me would I not see her home that evening; I had frequently seen her as far as the door before; I agreed to do so; saw prisoner that night and told him he could see her and me at her door that evening, and that I would make an explanation that would make it all right between the two; told him when she would go home, and where she lived; when the deceased and I got to the hallway of No. 329 Water-street, I opened the door and asked if he (the prisoner) was there; he said he was; she started to go up stairs to her room; he caught her pretty roughly; I told him not to hit her while she was in my company; she turned round and dared him to strike her; he asked her would she return to live with him; she said "I won't;" he repeated the words "you won't, you won't, oh Teresa;" she made no answer, and the next thing I heard was a pistol shot by my ear; I exclaimed "oh, I am shot;" he said "no, I did not shoot you;" I grappled with him and called "watch, watch;" he attempted to escape; the officer arrived in a second and arrested both parties; the hallway was perfectly dark, but I recognized him by his voice, and saw the pistol in his hand by the flash of its explosion; the policeman took the pistol from him. The witness further added that the deceased had told him that the prisoner was perpetually following her for money, and a few days ago got $10 from her.

Officer Michael Rooney, of the Fourth Precinct, testified: I arrested the prisoner; I wrenched the pistol out of his hand; he was reluctant to give it up; I asked him what he had been doing with it; Carton replied, "He has shot a woman in the hallway;" the prisoner remarked, "Yes, I shot her—no one is to blame but me; I suppose I will have to suffer for it now;" he had in his possession besides the pistol, powder, bullets, a knife, a photograph of deceased, and no money; he was perfectly sober; Carton said to him, "If you had had a revolver you would have shot me; and the prisoner replied, "No, I would not have shot you, I only wanted to kill her."

Thomas H. Dolan, of No. 48 Chatham-street, dealer in guns and pistols, testified that the prisoner purchased from him a pistol of the pattern produced about two weeks ago.

Henry Wilson, residing at No. 59 New Bowery, testified that on Friday afternoon the prisoner presented him with a hair brush, adding, "Keep this and remember me; I am going away:" he also took witness into the Atlantic Hotel, and told the bar-keeper to give his carpet-bag to witness in case he (prisoner) did not call for it; he also said he was going to Connecticut again, and was about taking his child with him; that he had found her (deceased) out at last; she was false; the prisoner wanted witness to come along with him that night to where she lived, and see if a man used not go home with her every night; witness declined.

Dr. Joseph W. Howe, the Deputy Coroner, testified that a pistol bullet entering behind the left ear and passing through the back of the brain was the cause of death.

The jury rendered a verdict "that deceased came to her death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of PATRICK NICHOLSON." The prisoner was thereupon committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is a native of Ireland, 25 years old, and had been married to deceased for about five years.

Deceased was about 30 years of age and a native of Germany, and was a waiter girl in a low basement saloon, No. 153 Chatham-street. She had one child, a girl about 4 years, whom she supported.

Seventh Anniversary of the Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots.

The Institute of Reward held its seventh anniversary, June 18, 1868, at the rooms of the President, Dr. HORACE WEBSTER, College of the City of New-York.

After the reading of the reports of the Treasurer and Secretaries, the former Board of Directors was reëlected, with the addition of Messrs JAMES H. TITUS, ADAM T. SACKETT and LOUIS F. EGLINGER.

Letters and communications from institutions and colleges in which the Society has second scholarships were read; numerous letters from the *protegés* of the Institute were on file. We make the following extracts from a letter written by a patriot orphan young man now being aided by the Institute in his collegiate course:

"The college of to-day holds the destinies of American civilization in its grasp. The college chooses its man as much as the man chooses the college; consequently I infer that every man who finds himself in college or finds his tastes and inclinations lead him in that direction, lead him to books and studious ways, that he has a right there, has a right to be at college, a right which dates further back than the will of man, or even his own will; it dates back to nature. This, then, is my defense for the indigent student who finds himself at college. This is the cause I would now advance for the impartial consideration of the friends of education. It is well to found great institutions and give them princely endowments; but I would ask attention to another matter equally worthy of consideration, and much easier to be accomplished than great endowments, &c. If there are young men at college who lost their support and stay during the late war for the preservation of the Union; if there are young men who are struggling up the rugged path that learning has decreed shall be trodden before she yields her treasures; if there are such persons, I say it in no mercenary or begging spirit, they should be helped. The number that can be so assisted is comparatively small; yet the necessity is none the less. Their sacrifices for the common good were great; their recompense should be proportionally great. I know the difficulties of such a position as mine. I know the prejudices against the higher institutions of learning, and the predilection for what are called the practical courses of education, which are entertained by the multitude where any choice is expressed; yet, in view of this, the emergency is great, and the cause of the student must be advocated. Those under eighteen are provided for by pensions; but those who have attempted to pursue a college course have received little or no assistance. You can find them scattered here and there, in nearly every institution in the land, in many of which provision has been made for their tuition; but there remain the room rent, fuel and board bills to be paid, which, in a majority of institutions, cannot be covered by less than $250 a year. Say there are twenty dependents upon the Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots; then $5,000 annually will cover the requirements of the Institute. I doubt not if these facts were generally known, if there was due appreciation of this matter, that the sum would be paid; and if the number of students was doubled, the sum could easily be doubled and made $10,000 as well as $5,000. The Government generously provides for all those waifs thrown out by the desolating effects of war, who are under eighteen; but does not the position of those who are striving for an education—not striving merely for a livelihood—appeal to a higher generosity? Let one of the declarations of the Chicago platform be my argument; let it be my key-note, and as the cry goes up for GRANT, COLFAX and Victory, let not these students intrusted to our care be forgotton. The declaration I refer to is in the tenth article. It reads thus: 'The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.' I had hesitated to touch this subject; but when I saw this in the declaration of principles of a great party, I thought it was time to plead the cause of the helpless and industrious student, the sons of our patriot dead, hoping that people would give a listening ear and a helping hand to the cause. No one can say the nation is ungrateful to her patriot dead; for the pension and additional bounty laws answer loudly to the contrary; but those laws make no provision for these students, they do not recognize the claims of any one who has passed the age of 18, and who instead of pursuing the path to wealth prefers a course of education which will fit him for more extended usefulness among his fellow men. Shall we be insensible to those claims upon our generosity? Shall we forget the charge and counter-charge of the late war; the camp, the bivouac, the siege, the picket and the hospital; where those brave men served their country, died for their country—died for your rights and my rights—died to vindicate a great principle, the principle of a free Government? Shall we turn away from this cause and say this business is none of ours? Shall we clap our hands upon our money-bags and say this is for me and mine, and not for such as these? It is well known that 'to him that hath shall be given,' and he that gives in one direction receives in another. Yet this is not the appeal—this is not the reason why we should give. There is a higher, a nobler reason; it appeals to our love of country, our love of learning, our love of refinement—in fact to our love of high civilization. We will go further and say that the safety and dignity of the Government rests upon educated men. This is true of our affairs at home and eminently so of our affairs abroad. The money you give to encourage education will not only react favorably on your own affairs, but will influence the intellectual character of the nation. I am convinced, kind friends, that nothing further is necessary to be said concerning this cause. The facts are stubborn, the necessity for action is great, and when the cause of those students, few in number, but great in aspirations, comes fully home to your hearts, you cannot fail to look at this thing as I do, and act with the right spirit.

A Universal Engraving Machine.

Messrs. J. C. GUERRANT & B. J. FIELD, of Leakesville, N. C., have recently invented a machine, which is now on exhibition at No. 207 Pearl-street, for engraving every variety of lettering upon any kind of metal, also for copying portraits, designs, engravings, rolls for calico-printing machines, and for making superior stencil plates. To engrave by means of this machine, the operator sits with a copy of the drawing, photograph, or whatever design is to be engraved, directly in front of him. A small pointer rests upon the drawing, and the whole operation consists in moving the pointer over the several lines of the copy. The pointer is operated by two small cranks, one of which produces a vertical and the other a lateral movement; the simultaneous action of both cranks producing a circular, inclined, or any desired irregular motion of the pointer, which is thus made to "follow copy." All the movements of the pointer are imparted by means of a very simple arrangement of levers to a graver, which cuts or engraves the design upon the surface of a copper-plate or block. Thus, in a rapid manner, even an unskilled person, having a drawing before him, may engrave the same in a superior style. The swelled lines, as well as hair lines of copper-plate writing, may be produced with the utmost freedom, and there seems to be no limit to the execution of the finest and most difficult as well as the simplist kinds of work. It makes no difference whether the surface to be engraved is flat, circular or irregular. The whole of the Lord's Prayer has been engraved by this machine upon the interior of an ordinary finger-ring, every letter being perfectly formed and legible under a magnifying glass, but too small to be read by the unassisted eye.

Explosion of a Steamtug—One Man Drowned and Another Dangerously Injured.

At 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning, the tug-boat *F. Leverghue*, of Albany, Capt. LYON D. DECKER, was rounding the point off the Battery, with a lumber barge in tow, she exploded her boiler, which resulted in the complete wreck of the boat. So badly shattered was the hull of the boat, she filled with water and sunk in less than five minutes after the boiler exploded. EZRA CLARKE, a young man from West Troy, who was acting as pilot, and was in the wheel-house at the time, was blown a distance of forty feet in the air and fell into the water a few feet from the wreck. He was drowned and his body has not been recovered. DANIEL TAULMAN, the engineer, and JOHN LEWIS, the cook, were severely injured and scalded, and in addition were blown overboard by the force of the explosion. They were rescued from drowning by some boatmen who put off from the shore to their assistance. They are now in the New-York Hospital in a rather critical condition. Capt. DECKER, and two deck-hands, named JAMES BURKE and EDWARD WILSON, were in the stern of the boat at the time and escaped injury. They jumped overboard and were rescued by a small boat.

The *Leverghue* was an old boat, and it is said that her boiler was very defective and in need of repairs. There was a pressure of over seventy pounds of steam on at the time of the explosion. The boat was owned by Capt. DECKER and several persons in Albany.

The Central Park Concert.

The third concert at the Central Park took place yesterday, in the presence of a larger audience than perhaps ever gathered there before. The hour at which the concert took place—4 P. M.—being more suitable for our fashionables than an earlier one, may account for their presence in much larger numbers than at any of the previous concerts of this season. Indeed, the whole area surrounding the music-stand, the terrace and the green was thronged. The boys enjoyed their usual game at ball on their play-ground, while the older and more staid visitors betook themselves to the lake, there to avail themselves of what little breeze was blowing. The heat was intense, and in spite of the breeze was almost unbearable. Toward 5 o'clock there was a pleasant change in the temperature, and thousands remained in the Park up to a late hour to enjoy it.

Of the concert it is only necessary to say that Mr. DODWORTH and his band acquitted themselves in their usual manner. The "Reminiscences from Bellini" and the old English glee "When the Wind Whistles Cold" were finely given and loudly applauded. It is quite evident that these concerts are every year becoming more popular. Cannot some arrangement be made by which they may be given oftener, say every other evening? Even in so small a city, comparatively, as Montreal, a band plays in the public square every fine evening during the Summer. Surely New-York can do as much for the entertainment of her citizens as Montreal. Music once a week is rather a meagre allowance.

Young Men's Democratic Club.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club held a meeting at Masonic Hall last evening, the President, Mr. A. J. ROGERS, in the chair.

Mr. HORATIO P. CARR, in behalf of the Committee on Rooms, submitted a report, which was accepted, designating rooms corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, as the headquarters of the Club during the ensuing campaign. Reports from other Committees relating to financial and other matters, were also adopted.

Mr. ROGERS then addressed the meeting. He alluded to the great success that attended the efforts of the Club in the campaigns of 1852 and 1856, and believed that a similar result would obtain the present year, for the reason that there was a disposition among the Democratic Party to work in unison and harmony.

The next speaker was Judge AMBROSE L PINNEY, of the Twenty-first Ward. He was willing to give his support to the nominees of the July Convention, no matter who they might be. He would prefer a clean sheet with which to wipe out the Republican Party, but if that could not be had he would not object if the sheet was a little smutty provided the object was attained.

Mr. CYRIL H. BRACKETT next spoke. He was in favor of supporting the candidates of the coming Democratic Convention. He reviewed the Presidential campaigns of previous years and thought that on a military issue the Republicans could not succeed in electing their candidates this year.

JOHN W. MURPHY, of Buffalo, and other speakers followed, after which the meeting adjourned.

Base Ball.

THE CHAMPION UNIONS VS. STAR OF BROOKLYN.

Despite the excessive heat of yesterday, an unusually large concourse of spectators were assembled on the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, to witness the first match between the Stars of South Brooklyn and the celebrated Union Club of Morrisania, the champion organization at present. The fine game played by the Stars with the Atlantic and Mutual Clubs lately led to the opinion that the contest with the Union would be close, and hence considerable interest was manifested in regard to the result. The game, however, proved to the reverse of that expected, neither Club doing justice to themselves, the final result being the success of the Unions by the score below:

STAR.	O.	R.	B.	UNION.	O.	R.	B.
Rogers, l. f.	2	3	3	Pabor, p.	6	3	2
Leland, 3d b.	2	3	4	Wright, 2d b.	0	7	7
Sullivan, p.	3	3	1	Birdsall, c.	4	3	4
Manly, s. s.	3	2	4	Shelley, 3d b.	3	4	5
Thomson, c.	5	1	2	Beales, r. f.	3	5	4
Brown, c. f.	4	1	1	Ayres, s. s.	1	5	4
Macdiarmid, 2d b.	2	2	2	Goldie, 1st b.	3	5	3
Waddell, 1st b.	4	1	1	Austen, c. f.	3	3	2
Griffiths, r. f.	2	1	1	Simmons, l. f.	4	1	2
Total	27	17	19	Total	27	36	33

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star	6	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	4—17
Union	6	13	5	1	4	0	0	6	1—36

Umpire, Mr. ROGERS, of the Resolute Club of Brooklyn. Scorers, Messrs. STERLING and LUSH. Time of game, 3 hours.

Trotting at Union Course Yesterday.

Two matches of $1,000 each were announced to come off at the above track yesterday, only one, however, was consummated. Appended is the summary:

UNION COURSE, L. I., Saturday, June 20—Match for $1,000, h. f., two miles and repeat, to wagon:

Owner's g. m. Jessie 1 1
Owner's c. g. ——— 2 2
Time—5:50, 5:46.

SAME DAY—Match for $1,000, two miles and repeat, in harness:

F. J. Nodine's sorrel gelding........Received forfeit.
Owner's roan gelding..........Paid forfeit.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Judge C. H. Ingalls, of Troy; Gen. C. B. Reese, of the United States Army, and Hon. S. K. Williams, of Newark, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. S. P. Barstow, of Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort House. Judge Busteed, of Alabama; Judge C. E. Vandenburgh, of Minnesota, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois; Hon. W. E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, and Hon. B. Stark, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commodore E. W. Henry, of the United States Navy, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Mr. Gomez, the Nicaraguan Minister, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Return of John C. Breckinridge.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, June 20.

From private and entirely trustworthy sources, we learn that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, late a shining light in the Southern Confederacy, intended to leave London on the 12th of the present month for his old home in Kentucky. The Ex-General's words to our correspondent were to the effect that he had "no more interest in the United States than a dressed up mummy, but he wanted to know all the news." The great rebel leader is looking very well, and much younger than he is usually represented. His advent on this side of the water will be awaited with interest.

WISHY WASHY COSMETICS are played out. Meanwhile PHALON'S "PAPHIAN LOTION" is a *wash* for which every lady *wishes*. Sold by all druggists.
PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP,"
for the TOILET, NURSERY and BATH, will not CHAP the SKIN. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.—*Advt.*

Hazard & Caswell's
PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL.
"BEST IN THE WORLD."
Manufactured on the sea-shore by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-av. Hotel. —*Advt.*

An Easy Way of Procuring What You WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Also, 50 new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

A Warranted Genuine Meerschaum at lowest manufacturer's price, at POLLAK & SONS, No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st., and No. 27 John-st., middle of the block. Repairing done. Boiling $1.

Brilliant and Enormously Powerful day and night double perspective glasses, for tourists, opera, marine and general outdoor use.
SEMMONS, Optician, No. 669½ Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

HOLLINSHEAD—DIXON.—On Thursday, June 18, at the Church of the Holy Trinity of Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. A. N. Littlejohn, Rector, JAMES STERLING HOLLINSHEAD to Miss SARAH JANE, daughter of Mrs. Matilda Dixon, all of Brooklyn.

PASCOE—SUGDEN.—On Thursday, June 18, by Rev. Christopher Rhodes, Capt. T. PASCOE, of Cornwall, Eng., to SARAH A., eldest daughter of Benjamin Sugden, deceased, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

HATHAWAY.—The members of Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their Lodge-room, No. 594 Broadway, on Sunday morning at 8½ o'clock, to attend the funeral services at Green-Wood, of our late brother, THEODORE E. HATHAWAY. By order of the W. M.

JARVIS.—On Saturday, June 20, at her late residence, No. 192 Elm-st., MARGARET JARVIS, relict of William Jarvis, in the 75th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral in Monday's papers.

MCADAM.—On Friday, June 19, JAMES G. MCADAM, counsellor-at-law, aged 56 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 254 West 40th-st., on Sunday, June 21, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MCMAHON.—On Saturday, June 20, MICHAEL MCMAHON, a native of Ballyegan, Parish of Gale, in the Barony of Rockneyconnell, County Kerry, Ireland.

His friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 437 East 14th-st., on Monday, June 22, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Kerry papers please copy.

MORRIS.—On Thursday evening, June 18, in the 32d year of his age, JOHN B., son of the late Gerard W. Morris.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Ascension, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SAFFEN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 18, JOHN H. SAFFEN, late of the firm of Saffen, Stites & Co.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, June 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 132 West 43d-st., without further notice.

STETSON.—At West Orange, N. J., on Saturday, June 20, WILLIAM L., eldest son of Napoleon and Mary Stetson.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, 23d inst., at St. Mark's Church, at 4 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS FOR sale at all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed FREE by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK IS NOT HERE EVERY week as heretofore, but EVERY OTHER WEEK. His next visit will be on TUESDAY, the 30th, at his rooms No. 32 Bond st.

ALL THE FAMILY SEWING.
BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING MACHINES are the cheapest reliable machines. The style sold at $25 will do all the family sewing. Send stamp for circulars, or examine the different styles at the Bartlett Machine and Needle Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.
Mrs. PAUL SPOFFORD, No. 4 East 14th-st.,
Miss J. L. SPOFFORD, No. 4 East 14th-st.,
Mrs. W. H. LUDLOW, No. 2 East 21th-st.,
Mrs. ALEX. ROSS, No. 106 East 29th-st.,
Mrs. JOSEPH STUART, No. 11 East 38th-st.,
Mrs. HENRY BULKLEY, Southport, Conn.
Mrs. FULLER MAMARNECK and many others use the Bartlett Machines.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB, will hold a Strawberry Festival in the hall over the new Washington Market, corner Bank and Washington streets, MONDAY and TUESDAY evenings, June 22 and 23. Good music and good speaking may be expected.

A LARGE GRANT AND COLFAX street banner will be suspended from No. 97 Duane-st., near Broadway, for public inspection this SATURDAY, and on MONDAY, prior to delivery.
HOJER & GRAHAM, Political Banner Painters, No. 97 Duane-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., will officiate in this Chapel on SUNDAY, the 21st inst., both Morning and Afternoon. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach in the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, corner of Greene and Clermont avs., SUNDAY EVENING, services commencing at 7¾ o'clock.

BEDFORD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. S. KRISTELDER, a converted Jew, now under the auspices of the Hebrew Christian Brotherhood, and a recent student of the Union Theological Seminary of this City, will preach at the above church (Dr. Dowling's) on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7¾ o'clock. All interested in the conversion of the Jews are specially invited to attend.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF SABBATH SCHOOL NO. 59—Presbyterian Church. Historical Hall, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, June 26, at 7¾ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. T. W. J. WYLIE, D. D., and GEO. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of New-York. Tickets 50 cents.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. MARSHALL B. SMITH, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New-Jersey, and editor of the *Protestant Churchman* in this City, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Anniversary SUNDAY, June 21, preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. F. BOTTOME, Pastor, and at 7¾ P. M. by Rev. Bishop JANES. Young Men's Prayer Meeting at 9½ A. M. Sabbath Evening Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THERE WILL BE a special service in the chapel of the Hospital on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, to begin at 4 o'clock, on the occasion of the removal of a number of the children of the Hospital to their country house at St. Johnland. Toward their support there a collection will be made, and contributions in other ways are solicited.

AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Diocesan Committee will be held in St. George's Chapel of Free Grace, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 21, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rev. Messrs. LEACOCK and STEELE, and Mr. WETMORE. A collection will be made for the Society.

JANE-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATTHEWS. This church will be open at these hours throughout the Summer. Sabbath Schools at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. J. F. RICHMOND at 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by the usual prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE [illegible] SAILOR, W. H. SVENO, will preach LORD'S DAY MORNING, June 21, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. W. POPE YEAMANS, of 42d-st. Church, in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ in the Baptist Chapel, No. 93 6th-av. Preaching every Sabbath and on Wednesday evening.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., OF THE 5TH-AV. Presbyterian Church, will preach SABBATH EVENING, 21st inst., at 7¾ o'clock, in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church in Greene-st. near Canal. Morning service at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Subject—*Lord's Prayer*. All welcome.

NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL City Mission Society.—The Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., will preach in behalf of this Society in St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, (No. 7 West 18th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, June 21. Services commencing at 7¾ o'clock. A collection to be made for "St. Barnabas' House."

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., Rev. ALEX R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 1 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children.

SECOND-ADVENT MEETING, NEPTUNE HALL, corner of Allen and Grand sts., New-York. Preaching SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, by SISTER MUSSEY TRIPP, of New-Hampshire. Testimony meeting in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.—Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach at Irving Hall SUNDAY, June 21, at 10½ A. M. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers invited.

ADVENT MEETINGS—HALL NO. 18 COOPER Institute. Preaching on the SABBATH by ABIGAIL MUSSEY TRIPP at 10½ A. M., and preaching also at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Devil as our Opposing Power and his Total Destruction.* Seats free.

DODWORTH HALL.—CALEB PINK, ESQ., will address the Spiritualists at 10½ A. M. upon *The True God*, and Prof. CHANEY at 7½ P. M., discourses upon *Spirit and Influence of the Planets.* Conference at 3 P. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. SUNDAY MORNING Rev. F. R. YOUNG, of England, will preach, and in the EVENING, Rev. J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, of Brooklyn.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 63 East Broadway.—Preaching, SUNDAY, by Elder W. RODWORTH, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Did the Thief go to Paradise the Day he Died?* at 3 P. M. *Christ's Second Coming, its Manner and Time.*

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st., Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. THOS. K. CONRAD, Associate Rector.—Divine Service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., at 7¾ P. M. Bible Class for the Blind at 3 P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, will officiate for the last time, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Farewell sermon in the evening.

MRS. SARAH A. BYRNES WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Subject for the evening by request—*The Ministry of Angels.* Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, Pastor, will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

CHRIST IS COMING.—HIS MESSENGER, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*Proofs of the Speedy Advent of Christ.* Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, June 21, 1868, by Rev. Dr. PLUMBER, at 10½ and 7¾ P. M.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL congregation, Rev. A. A. REINKE, Pastor, will hold divine service at the Hall No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 10½ A. M.

RELIGIOUS UNION MEETING IN LEFFERTS Park, Brooklyn.—Rev. EDWIN F. JONES will preach at 3 P. M.; Prayer meeting at 2 P. M. The public are invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*What is it to be a Christian?*

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., Sunday, June 21.

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC Circle this evening at the rooms of J. B. CONKLIN, No. 100 12th-st., corner 4th-av.; private sittings during the day.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS—CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st. Rev. E. S. GANNETT, of Boston, Mass., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, June 21. Morning service, 10½; evening, 7¾.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARK will preach in National Hall corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9½ o'clock.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ and 7¾. Evening subject—*The Pentecost.*

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Sixth Universalist, Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor. Morning service at 10½ A. M. Strangers are invited.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PEW FOR SALE IN REV. DR. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square. Address PEW, Box No 3,779 City Post Office.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 20, 1868.

$140,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117⅝	100	Canton Co. bet. call	49
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R. '62	109⅛	100	Mariposa	5
110,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113⅜	100	Mariposa Prf.	9⅜
[illegible]0,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '64	111	50	Pacific Mail	97⅝
70,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	111⅜	10	B. & B. Assoc'tion	106
150,000	do. b3	111½	200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26⅛
71,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	114⅛	100	Adams Ex. bet. call	55
10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 3d series	110	65	Mer. U. Ex.	27¾
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	75¼	100	N. Y. Cen.	134⅛
10,000	do	75½	100	do	134⅜
10,000	do bet. call	75½	300	do	134½
10,000	do 2d call	75⅝	10	do	135
5,000	Vir. St. 6s. x-c. bet. call	59	100	Erie R.	69¼
5,000	Vir. 6s, New	57⅝	100	Erie R. P.	75⅝
5,000	N. C. St. 6s. x c bet. call	73	200	do bet. call	75⅝
7,000	Ga. St. 7s, 2d call	99	200	Reading R.	100⅜
2,000	Missouri 6s	94¼	100	do	100½
5,000	do 2d call	94½	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	9⅜
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	93⅜	30	Panama R.	330
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	101½	500	Clev. & Pitts.	90¼
2,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	81½	400	do	90⅜
500	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82½	400	do 2d call	90⅝
5,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st.	96	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	77¾
500	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	99	200	Clev. & Tol.	107⅜
17,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	90	200	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	104
13,000	Cl. & Pitts. 1st M.	92	400	Chic. & R. I.	105⅜
2,000	Chi. & G. E. 1st	82	400	do	105⅝
1,000	T., Peoria & W. 1st East. Div.	85	300	do	105¼
10	Fourth N. Bk.	110	100	M. & P. D. C. 2d Pf.	98
50	Ocean Bank	110	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78⅛
300	West. U. Tel.	37¾	200	Ind. & Cin.	50
			200	Del., L. & W.	123
			600	Tol., W. & W.	48
			200	Morris & Es.	65
			100	P., Ft. W. & C.	111⅜
			100	do	111⅝
			40	do	111⅞
			200	Alt & T. H. Pf.	67
			200	Chic. & Alt. R.	132½
			100	Ohio & Miss. R.	29⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	117⅝	12,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	114⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	109⅜	15,000	U. S. 6s 10-40s C. b3	106⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '62	113⅜	5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10 2d series	110
1,000	do	113⅜	10,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10, 3d ser.	110
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '64	110⅝			
10,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '65 New	114			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

2	Am. Ex.	51⅛	2100	Clev. & Pitts.	90⅛
300	West. U. Tel.	37½	800	do	90⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	133⅞	200	do c	90
600	Erie R.	69⅛	500	do b3	90⅛
200	Reading R.	100¼	400	do b3	90¼
1000	do	100⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	107¾
40	B. & B. Ass'n	107½	800	Chi. R. I. & P.	105⅛
200	P. F. W. & C.	111⅜	100	do	105⅜
600	M. S. & N. I.	90⅜	1000	do	105⅜
400	Ch. & N. W. P. ex-d	77¼	400	do b3	105⅜
800	do	77⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. ex-d	65⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, new	75¾	800	M. S. & N. I.	91⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26½	400	do	91⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	27¼	200	do c	91⅛
100	Quicksilver	25½	100	do b15	91⅜
600	Pacific Mail	98	100	do s5	91⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	37⅝	1500	Chi. R. I. & P.	105⅛
200	N. Y. Cen.	134¼	500	Clev. & Pitts.	90⅞
200	Erie R.	69⅛	300	do	90⅜
100	Hud. R. R.	140¼	00	do b10	90⅜
2000	Reading R.	101	00	do s10	90⅛
1000	do	101⅛	00	do b15	90⅜
100	Mil. & St. P.	65⅛	00	Chi. & N. W.	65⅞
100	do	65	0	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	77⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78		do	77⅜
400	Ohio & Miss. R.	29⅛	0	Mar. Pref.	9⅜

SATURDAY, June 20—P. M.

The sales of Gold were at 140¼@140⅜@140¼ ⅌ cent., as against 140⅝@140¾@140½@140¼ ⅌ cent. on Friday. The Gold Room was rather dull through the day, although the Gold for Cash delivery was lent out free of interest, or, as the Gold Room phrase is, *flat*. The Export by the day's steamers amounts to $420,000; making for the whole week $1,850,432. The Treasury Office received for Customs, in Gold, $1,923,000, and paid out $1,352,000 on the Principal of the Loan of 1848, and $233,000 for Gold interest on the Public Debt. The Banks lose $2,068,000 on their Gold averages of the week, and gain $3,366,000 in Greenbacks. Their General Deposit line is up $818,800, while their Loans are $1,024,000 less than last Monday.

The rates for Money, on demand loan, to the Brokers, are from 3 to 5 ⅌ cent. per annum; most of the business with the heavy Brokers in the Public Funds and other approved collateral being done at 3@4 ⅌ cent. The balances offered at Bank and by private lenders continue large, and they are likely to be increased by the First of July Disbursements for National, State Railway and Bank Dividends.

The Stock Exchange was firm throughout the day in nearly all departments. The Public Funds were higher by ⅛@¼, and on some descriptions ⅜ ⅌ cent. than on Friday night, and a large business was done in 5-20s of 1862 and 1867, and the May and November issue of 1865. The 7-30 ⅌ cents. brought 110 and interest. Their conversion into 5-20s of 1867-68 is going at the Treasury Office at an average of $1,000,000 ⅌ day. The State Bonds were higher by 1 ⅌ cent. on Tennessees, 1@1¼ on North Carolinas, ⅛@⅜ on Missouris, and steady on Virginias. There was considerable excitement in Tennessees, and sales were made after the Boards at 76 ⅌ cent. for the new Bonds. The Railway Bonds higher on Cleveland and Pittsburg Consolidated and Seconds, and firm on nearly all other descriptions. The Western Railway shares advanced on Cleveland and Pittsburg, North Wests, Michigan Southern, and Rock Island, the market for all these closing strong, and also on Reading, which advanced to 101⅛ ⅌ cent. New-York Central was partially better than on Friday; Erie much neglected. On the Miscellaneous list Pacific Mail advanced rapidly to 99@99½@99⅝, closing about 99⅛ ⅌ cent.

At 3:30 P. M., the time for closing the Exchange on Saturdays, including the Long Room, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	106⅞	106⅛	Virginia 6s	59	59
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅛	113⅜	Missouri	94	94⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	114	114⅛	Northwest	65	65⅞
N. Y. Central	133⅞	134⅜	N. West Pref	77⅛	77⅛
Erie	69⅛	69⅜	Rock Island	105⅛	105⅛
Hudson	141	141	Fort Wayne	111⅜	111⅜
Reading	100⅝	101⅛	W. U. Telegraph	37⅝	37⅝
Mich. Southern	90⅝	91⅛	St. Paul Pref	77⅝	78
Ohio and Miss.	29⅛	29⅛	St. Paul Com	65⅜	65⅛
Pittsburgh	89⅛	90⅛	Pacific Mail	97⅞	99⅛
Toledo	107⅛	107⅛	American Gold	140⅛	140⅛
Tenn 6s, new	75	76	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

5 ⅌ cent. reg. '81	113⅛	5-20 coup. 1868	109⅞
500 & 1,000. 1881	117⅛	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	124
5-20 reg. 1862	109⅛	5 ⅌ cent. c'pn 1871	124
5-20 500 & 1,000	113⅝	10-40 reg.	106¼
5-20 500 & 1,000	111	10-40 500 & 1,000	106½
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅛	7 3-10 2d series	110
5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	114	7 3-10 3d series	110
5-20 coup., 1867	114⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	107⅝	Illinois c.6s '79 aft. 1870.	101
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	111	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870	102	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	101
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	101⅛	Illinois war loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	101⅛	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	96
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	101⅛	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	95½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	101⅛	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., 1868	73
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	101⅛	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	76¼
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	101⅛	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	75⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	98⅛	Virginia 6s, ex c.	59
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	95	Virginia 6s, new bds	57⅝
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1876	94	Georgia 6s	87
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	99⅛	Georgia 7s, new bonds	99
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	100	N. C. 6s ex coupons	73
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	101	N. C. 6s. new bonds	71
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	Missouri 6s	94
Illinois reg. 1860	101	Mo 6s H. & St. Jo. iss.	93⅛
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	101	Louisiana 6s	61
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	101	California 7s	130
Illinois c.6s, '79 aft. 1865	101	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The Central National has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five ⅌ cent.*, payable July 1. The Merchants' Exchange *five ⅌ cent.*; the Peoples' Bank *five ⅌ cent.*; the Hanover *five ⅌ cent.*

New-York	140	Bank of the Republic	120
Manhattan	145	Bank of N. America	114
Merchants'	121	Hanover	118
Mechanics'	131	Irving	109
Union	118	Market	122
America	145	Nassau	106
City	200	Shoe and Leather	121
Phenix	108	Corn Exchange	130
North River	114	Continental	105½
Tradesmen's	143	St. Nicholas	108
Fulton	158	Commonwealth	112
Butchers' & Drovers'	135½	Importers' & Trad's	130
National	112½	Manuf's & Merch'ts	104
Leather Manuf's	175	Central National	110
Seventh Ward	115	First National	210
State of New-York	118	Fourth National	109¾
Commerce	130	Ninth National	112
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	120	U. S. L'n 6 ⅌ c. 1868	140
Ocean	109	U. S. L'n 6 ⅌ c'pn	144
American Exchange	120½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	90	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876	133	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	133	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	78
Erie 1st M., Ex.	102½	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1883	97	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	92	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102½
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	90	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	98
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	96	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-'70	102	Morris & Essex 2d M.	90
Harlem 1st M.	101	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	111½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	98
Mich. Cen. s. 1st M. 8s, '82	111	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	106⅛
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	9[illegible]	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	100⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	94
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	98	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	118	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	104
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	97	Chi. & Alton Inc.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	99	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	97
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90¼	Ohio & Miss. Con.	89⅜
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	96⅛
Lack. & West'n. bds	98	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	89⅛
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	94⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	95	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	82	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	82
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	72½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	101		

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Company, in this City, on Friday night, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It now appears by the President's report of the affairs of this Company, that its present net earnings and financial condition are such that the Directors feel justified in stating that a dividend of eight per cent. per annum of the earnings of the Company can be paid to the stockholders; therefore,

Resolved, That a quarterly dividend of two per cent., free of Government tax, be paid on the 10th day of July next, and that the books of transfer close on the 1st of July, and be opened on the 11th of July.

The exports of specie from this port during the week have been as follows:

Steamer *Germania*, Hamburg—	
Gold Bars	$358,885
Silver Bars	97,896
Mexican Silver	56,850
Gold Coin	2,000
Foreign Silver	24,600
Steamer *City of New-York*, Liverpool—	
Gold Bars	89,382
Silver Bars	40,217
Steamer *Cuba*, Liverpool—	
American Gold	359,000
Steamer *Cuba*, Havre—	
American Gold	100,000
Steamer *Cuba*, Liverpool—	
Gold Bars	66,400
Brig *Harry*, Ponce—	
American Gold	25,270
Steamer *Columbia*, Havana—	
American Silver	5,000
American Gold	350
Steamer *Weser*, Bremen—	
American Gold	163,500
Gold Bars	3,892
Foreign Silver	1,200
Bark *Ilsa*, Maracaibo—	
American Gold	45,000
Steamer *City of Antwerp*, Liverpool—	
American Gold	420,000
Total for the week	$1,850,432

The earnings of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, for the first week in June, were:

1868	$68,900
1867	60,863
Increase	$8,037

The St. Louis *Democrat* of June 16 says:

"We understand the Board of Water Commissioners, a few days ago, ordered, through the National Bank of the State of Missouri, $105,000 in gold to be purchased in New York, to be delivered to the National Bank of the Republic, in that city, to be placed to the credit of the City Comptroller by the 20th inst., to pay the interest (of 3 per cent.) on the issue of $3,500,000 St. Louis City Water Bonds, which falls due on the 25th of June, 1868."

We have been requested to call attention to the notice that proposals for $800,000 "New-York County Court House Stock No. 2" will be opened by Comptroller CONNELLY on Tuesday, June 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. This stock will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and the principal will be redeemed in installments of $160,000 each, commencing Nov. 1, 1867.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1868.

SIR: In your letter of the 25th ult. you inquire whether anthracite coal, either as taken from the mines or after being prepared for use, or both, is to be regarded as manufactured goods, wares or merchandise under the act of March 31, 1868.

In reply, I have to say that the tax of $2 per thousand imposed by the above-named act on manufacturers' sales is held to apply to sales of coal made by the person, firm or corporation mining or producing the same.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

D. K. MORSE, Esq., Assistant United States Assessor, Carbondale, Penn.

TROY.

The Strike at the Iron Works and its Consequences.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, June 19, 1868.

The number of men employed at the rolling mills owned by H. BURDEN & SONS, ERASTUS CORNING & Co., and JOHN A. GRISWOLD & Co., is about 1,700, (seventeen hundred;) the weekly earnings, $25,000; value of one week's productions, $105,000; consumption of coal per week, 1,700 tons; weight of pig iron used per week, 1,200 tons.

The strike is now in the third or fourth week of its career, the puddlers and their helpers being the parties chiefly concerned, although some of the rollers and heaters are believed to sympathize with them.

The puddlers earn about $20 weekly, (five days' work,) and the helpers make about $11 in the same time, including lighting up. The cost in wages of making one ton of bar iron from the pig is about $22. The advance asked by the strikers would increase this cost about $2. This, the proprietors of the mills affirm, will take away all the profit they are making on bar iron; for this reason they will rather close their mills than agree to the strikers' terms.

The men are acting peaceably, a considerable number of them having gone as laborers to build the railroads now being constructed from Chatham Four Corners to Bennington and from Glens Falls to Fort Edward, although they are in receipt of less wages than if working at the mills. They expect by this to force the mill owners to accede to their terms and at the same time earn enough to keep themselves and families until the lighting up of the mills.

It is impossible to say to what extent the mill owners may be inconvenienced by unfilled orders, but it is generally reported that they can get their pressing orders filled at other works without loss, waiting until their hands are tired of the lock-out or on the approach of cooler weather get other hands to take the place of those who choose to hold out. It is a well-known fact that it does not pay to run iron works in the hot weather, the quantity of coal consumed being much greater for the same production than in cooler weather. For this reason some works are closed in July and August, at which time they take inventory and make their annual repairs.

If this plan was generally adopted it would be alike beneficial to owners and workmen, as the former would save fuel and the latter would be unemployed at the season of the year when their services would be in demand in the country.

STRATFORD.

The Canal Lettings—Card from State Treasurer Bristol.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 16, 1868.

To the Editors of the Argus:

My attention has been called to the proceedings in the Dorn impeachment trial, wherein my name appears as one of the parties to the combination alleged to have been made between the contractors proposing for work at the canal letting of Dec. 28, 1866, known as the "Stanwix Hall Combination," which resulted, as is claimed, in great loss to the State. In justice to myself and the public, I aver that I did not propose, directly or indirectly, for any work at said letting, was not directly or indirectly interested in any proposal, was not in Albany at the time of said letting, nor was I represented by any person at said letting. I have this day, for the first time, seen papers purporting to be a proposal by myself, for the repairs of section one of the Erie Canal, including the Albany basin, with securities and certificates in the usual form connected therewith.

The said papers were not, nor was either of them, signed by me, or with my knowledge or assent; nor did I ever know or hear of their existence until I saw the account of the trial of Mr. DORN. The papers, so far as my name is concerned, are forgeries.

WHEELER H. BRISTOL.

LAW, LADIES AND LAWYERS.—Gen. CUSHING, in commencing his address on jurisprudence before the graduating class of the Columbia College Law School, in Washington, on Wednesday night, remarked that the larger portion of his auditors were ladies more interested in lawyers than the law. While in late years the gentler sex had, in many instances, aspired to fill positions in society that have heretofore been entirely filled by man, he had noticed that none had ever asked him to move for their admission to the bar. There were two instances of women defending themselves in a very creditable manner, but both were guided by good counsel, and had ample preparation. While not to destroy this compliment, the record of three cases existed only in fiction.

FIREWORKS.

XLCR FIREWORKS.

9 Dey-st., near Broadway.

Don't delay orders. The great rush just before the 4th, makes it impossible to give parties the attention we desire.

W. R. SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

Trade mark for past 12 years—Funston & Scofield.

ALBRO & BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS

AND

FINE WINES.

It has been nearly TWENTY YEARS since we commenced our present business, and during that time we have strictly adhered to the principle of RETAILING PERFECTLY SOUND GOODS at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH, and have had the satisfaction of receiving an amount of patronage from the public that but few houses in our line of business can boast of.

This fact has confirmed our opinion that to deal in none but SOUND GOODS—sell them at a small advance on COST PRICE—and never under any circumstances to sell a customer a damaged article, is the most satisfactory and successful way of doing business.

Consequently we find it to our advantage to thoroughly examine all our invoices of TEAS and COFFEES when first received, and all that are not perfectly sound are sent directly to the Auction Rooms, where they are sold to some "Tea Company" or other dealers in damaged goods.

OUR long experience in the business and greatly increased facilities for obtaining goods DIRECTLY from the COUNTRIES where they are PRODUCED, enable us to offer

GREATER INDUCEMENTS

to CONSUMERS and DEALERS than we have ever been able to offer them on any previous occasion.

OUR present stock of TEAS comprises some of the VERY FINEST that have been IMPORTED this SEASON.

The following are the RETAIL PRICES of a few of these TEAS, to which we invite particular attention:

OOLONG TEA.

GOOD quality	68 cents per pound
FINE quality	80 cents per pound
CHOICE quality	92 cents per pound
BEST quality	100 cents per pound

YOUNG HYSON TEA.

FINE qualities	80 cts. and 92 cts. per pound
CHOICE qualities	100 cts. and 120 cts. per pound
EX. CHOICE quality	140 cts. per pound

BLACK LEAF CONGOU.

A rich, dark-drawing TEA, much admired in England and other parts of Europe.
84 cents per pound.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.

GOOD quality	72 cents per pound
FINE quality	84 cents per pound
CHOICE quality	100 cents per pound
EXTRA CHOICE quality	120 cents per pound

HYSON SKIN TEA.

A rough leaf, but fine drawing TEA.
84, 92 and 100 cents per pound.

HYSON AND IMPERIAL TEAS.

FINE drawing, 84, 92 and	100 cents per pound
CHOICE quality	120 cents per pound
EXTRA CHOICE (best in market)	140 cents per pound

UNCOLORED JAPAN TEAS.

FINE quality	92 cents per pound
CHOICE quality	100 cents per pound
BEST IN MARKET	120 cents per pound

MOHEE OOLONG TEA.

A LIGHT DRAWING

BLACK TEA,

possessing a peculiar sweetness and delicacy of flavor not found in any other Black Tea.

CHOICE quality	120 cents per pound
BEST quality	140 cents per pound

GREEN AND BLACK MIXED TEAS.

GOOD quality	84 cents per pound
FINE quality	92 cents per pound
CHOICE quality	100 cents per pound
BEST quality	140 cents per pound

☞ We take pleasure in offering these TEAS, as they are all NEW, SWEET and FRAGRANT, and SURE to PLEASE. They are from 25 to 50 per cent. BETTER in QUALITY than TEAS usually sold at the above-named prices.

OLD JAVA COFFEE.

THE FINEST IN MARKET,	40 cents a pound.
CHOICE OLD COFFEE,	35 cents a pound.
FINE FAMILY COFFEE,	26 cents a pound.
GOOD COFFEE,	18 cents a pound.

ALL KINDS OF REFINED SUGARS,

AT THE

REFINERS' LOWEST PRICES.

Particular attention is called to our stock of

CHOICE

OLD WINES & BRANDIES

AND

OLD BOURBON WHISKIES.

☞ All country orders from clubs or individuals promptly attended to.

ALBRO & BROTHERS,
NO. 156 BOWERY,
FOURTH DOOR ABOVE BROOME-STREET,
AND
NO. 254 GRAND-STREET,
CORNER OF CHRYSTIE-STREET.

DRY GOODS.

LAKE & M'CREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF STOCK, HAVE MADE A

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES

IN THEIR STOCK OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

INCLUDING

PARIS SILKS,
POPLINS,
SILK WARP MOHAIRS,
EPINGLINES,
GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
BAREGES,
PIQUES,
PERCALES, &c., &., &c.

ALSO, SEVERAL LINES OF SPLENDID DRESS GOODS REDUCED TO

25 CENTS PER YARD.

LADIES WISHING A CHEAP DRESS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR

TWO SHILLING DRESS GOODS COUNTER.

LAKE & M'CREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 22,
WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF
SILK AND CLOTH BASQUINES, CASSACKS, SACQUES, &c.
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LAKE & M'CREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 22,
WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN

SUMMER SHAWLS,

INCLUDING A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
LLAMA POINTS FROM $12.
CRAPE MARETZ AT $5.
BAREGE AT $4.
FANCY PLAID WOOL AT $3 50.

LACE CURTAINS,
Muslin Curtains,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

GILT CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.

WINDOW SHADES fitted in the best manner with spring or ordinary fixtures.

An elegant assortment of

PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES,

WITH "CONNECTING CORNICES."

All orders promptly attended to.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW STYLES FOR SPRING.

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, on our screens, a magnificent assortment of designs, and are prepared to decorate Walls and Ceilings in the most elaborate manner.

Especial attention called to our stock of LOW-PRICED GILT AND CHINTZ PAPERS for bedrooms

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOILIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETING,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.

PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.

GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN REAL LACES.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin sts.,
will offer at retail, on MONDAY,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
REAL POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS and COLLARS, THREAD LACE, PARASOL COVERS,
REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS,
purchased at the late great closing sale, at auction, of the finest goods imported, at about one-third cost of importation.
Also,
200 GRENADINE ROBES, in NEW and ELEGANT DESIGNS,
at less than half price.
100 PIECES IRON FRAME GRENADINES, BLACK and COLORS,
4-4 to 8-4 wide, at great bargains; also,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
and a great variety of
NEWEST STYLE DRESS GOODS,
for suits, at a great reduction.
1,000 PARIS ORGANDIE ROBES, at 25 cents on the dollar of cost;
very elegant designs and great bargains.
PRINTED PIQUES and PLAIN WHITE do., from 25 cents upwards; JACONETS, ORGANDIES, CAMBRICS, in great variety.
500 DOZ. BEST KID GLOVES ever sold at $1 per pair.
100 Doz. do. LACE BACKS, $1 25.
With great variety of MOURNING and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, &c., at very low prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will make, on MONDAY, June 22,
LARGE REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF ALL THEIR STOCKS,
Owing to the
CURTAILMENT OF THEIR PREMISES.
IN CONNECTING THEIR NEW WITH THEIR OLD STORE, viz.: RICH RAYE AND CHENE SILKS, SPRING COLORS, $1 75 per yard, recently sold for $2 50.
DRAB AND CHENE BAREGES, only 25c. per yard.
FINE CHENE POPLINS, 50c., recently 75c.
STANDARD CALICOES, FAST COLORS, only 12½c. per yard.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have for sale
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER CLOTHING
SUITABLE FOR BOYS FROM 3 TO 12 YEARS OF AGE. ALSO, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MORNING AND STREET DRESSES, SUITS, SUMMER SACQUES, HATS, UNDERGARMENTS, &c.,
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. A.—500 LACE SHAWLS FROM AUCTION will be opened on MONDAY MORNING. The Shawls are of the most elegant designs, and include some of the finest Laces imported this season. Fine Damisse Lace Points, only $4—worth $10. Llama Lace Points at $8—worth $15. Very fine French Damisse Shawls, $12—worth $30. Magnificent Llama Rotondes at $16—worth $40. Fine Llama Points, very rich, at $15—worth $38. Also large quantities of superior Llama Lace Points and Rotondes at different prices, in endless variety of style and quality. We have also just received a few very fine White Llama Lace Points and Circulars, very cheap. This lot of Shawls far exceeds any offered by us in quantity and designs, while the price is rather lower. It is unnecessary to say that ladies desiring to select from one of the largest and choicest stocks of Lace Shawls in the City, will find it to their advantage to call in the early part of the week. H. C. F. KOCH, late John Heath, No. 15 Carmine-st., corner of Bleecker.
☞ Mark the address to prevent mistakes. The auction flag waves from the corner.

A. A.—NEW DRESS GOODS JUST OPENING.

Splendid Chene Poplins for suits, 31c.—worth 50c.
Handsome double width Chenes, 40c.—worth 62c.
Alpacas, in all colors, only 25c.—others charge 50c.
Fine Lenos, all shades, 15c.—worth 40c.
Elegant Grenadines, 25c.—worth 50c.
French Lawns, Brilliantes, Marseilles, Piques.
Our stock of Dress Goods includes all the different styles to be found in the market, at prices much below those asked by other houses. KOCH'S AUCTION DRY GOODS HOUSE, No. 15 Carmine-st., corner Bleecker.

A. A.—GREAT BARGAINS IN MUSLINS

Sheetings, ready-made Sheets and Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts and Curtains.
All Linen Table Damask, 50c. per yard.
Large size Napkins, $1 75 per dozen—worth $3.
Nursery Diaper only $1 25 per piece of 11 yards.
Linen Huck Towels, $1 38 per dozen—worth $2 50.
At KOCH'S, No. 15 Carmine st., corner Bleecker.
6th-av., Fulton Ferry and Bleecker-st. cars pass the door.

DELAINES REDUCED TO 12 1-2c. PER yard. Black silks $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50 up to $5.
No advance in prices of our silks.
OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth.

DRY GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
Near Bleecker-st.,

BEG TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE LARGE ADDITION MADE TO THEIR GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS AND FANCY GOODS.
ALSO,
UPHOLSTERY,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c.

We also open on Monday, 21st inst.,
A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF
DRESS GOODS
AND
SILK-FIGURED GRENADINES,
AT 25 CTS. PER YARD.
ALSO,
LLAMA LACE POINTS,
CIRCULARS AND ROTONDES,
FROM $7 AND UPWARD,
PURCHASED AT AUCTION, AND WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT
FIFTY PER CENT. LESS
THAN USUAL PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

SUMMER CLOTH SACQUES, at $6, formerly $12.
SUMMER CLOTH SACQUES, at $10, formerly $20.
SUMMER SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES, at $17, formerly $30 to $35.
SUMMER SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES, at $20 to to $25, formerly $40 to $65.
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, BEDS AND BEDDING,
AT RETAIL,
BELOW THE MARKET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

BATHING SUITS,
FROM $6 TO $10.
ALSO,
CALICO ROBES, AT $4 50 EACH.
LAWN, BRAIDED MORNING ROBES
REDUCED FROM $25 TO $16 EACH.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR

OFFER AT RETAIL
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-STREET.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, June 27,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS PRINTED PERCALES, BRILLIANTES AND CRETONNES,
OF EXTRA QUALITY AND IN NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS,
AT 35c. PER YARD;
FORMER PRICE, 50c. PER YARD.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

M. A. DOUGLASS,
NO. 170 5TH-AV.,
is selling off her fine stocks of laces, dresses, cloaks, &c., at very low prices, preparatory to removal.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE NINTH WARD, BETWEEN 4th and Bleecker sts., a new three-story house; size, 20x48; lot, 98; furnished throughout with new and beautiful furniture. The furniture and appointments, including kitchen, dining room, parlors, library and chambers, are complete in every respect. Will be sold with carpets only if desired. This is an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, address J. W. M., Post Office Box No. 1,479.

NINETEENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—Large brown-stone house for sale immediately; furniture and possession if desired. Inquire of W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

CITY HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS FOR sale.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, AN elegantly furnished cottage, containing fourteen rooms, modern improvements; fine garden, greenhouse, stables, ice-house, &c.; seven minutes' walk from Hudson River cars and steamboat, or forty minutes' drive from Fifth-Avenue Hotel. For a quiet and luxurious residence it is unsurpassed. Apply on the premises, 10th-av. and 146th-st., or address BELL, Station M.

TO LET—FURNISHED. A COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 24 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, A BEAUTIFUL and commodious country residence, furnished, containing 14 rooms, an abundance of excellent fruit and shade trees, garden, barn, stables, and 16 acres of land if desired, in Sharon, Conn; rent very low to a first-rate tenant. Apply to A. A. MARKS, No. 575 Broadway, where photographic views can be seen.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, THIRTY minutes by Hudson River Railroad, and five minutes from depot, a handsome furnished house, with all modern improvements, carriage house and stable, and 1½ acres of ground, finely situated. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—THE MOST ELEGANT DOUBLE brown-stone house, west of Central Park, on Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, above 105th-st.; all modern improvements; brick stable; suitable a for City or country residence. Address H., Post Office Box 3,989.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO RENT LOW—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house in 78th-st., near 4th-av. and Central Park; in perfect order; garden in rear.
R. WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE season, at Sharon, Conn.; $450; Harlem Railroad four hours. GEO. E. WOODWARD, architect, No. 191 Broadway.

TO RENT AT RED BANK, N. J.—A NEW and furnished house, ten rooms, near the Shrewsbury River, for July and August; terms $75. Apply to GEO. B. CHAMPLIN, Red Bank.

HOUSES TO LET IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Printed list mailed free. STANLEY DAY, House Agent, No. 925 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SADDLE PONY; none better; also, the best pair of goats, harness and wagon complete, in New-York; also, a Brewster's light wagon and single harness; sold on account of the owner having no further use for them. Apply to W. H. GOODWIN, 148th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., Washington Heights; also, No. 209 Water-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A STEAM HOISTING engine; has been used on Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to HENRY SIMPSON, No. 31 West-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANSEL'S DOUBLE-ACTION BURGLAR-proof Window-lock and Sash-holder can be put on old houses as well as new; has no spring; is a self-locker; prevents the sash from rattling, and is the cheapest good lock in use; retail price, per dozen, $4 80. A liberal discount allowed to builders and the trade. State and county rights for sale. J. T. & J. B. SMITH, Sole Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CONTINUATION OF THE

GREAT SALE

OF

RUTHERFURD PARK LOTS

AT

EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 22,

BY

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

MAPS AT NO. 77 CEDAR-ST.

300 PLOTS, OR 2,000 CITY LOTS,

ALSO,

A MAGNIFICENT HOMESTEAD

of 14 acres, with large old-fashioned Mansion; 24 rooms, numerous outbuildings, all kinds of fruit, shade and and ornamental trees, and running water.

AT AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, AT 12½ O'CLOCK,
AT

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

one hour from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Cheaper commutation and better treatment than by any other road. These plots are on high and sightly ground, having natural drainage, and great quantities of fruit.

An excursion train will leave foot of Liberty-st. Wednesday morning at 10½ o'clock, returning after sale.

For maps, free tickets, &c., apply to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A SUBURBAN BRICK VILLA FOR SALE, situated within the corporation of Middletown, Orange County, N. Y. This town contains some 7,000 inhabitants, is on the line of the Erie Railroad, 65 miles or 2½ hours from New-York. This is a most beautiful, picturesque and highly cultivated region of country, where citizens of New-York retiring from business are almost daily buying homes; the house is 46x30, with an extension containing dining room and kitchen; there are stables, coach-house, sheds, hennery, all built without regard to cost, 3½ acres of land beautifully laid out with garden, fully planted, fruit in variety, also, ornamental shade trees; possession at once; price $25,000, which is a low figure. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, or to CHAS. H. MORTON, Wallkill Bank, Middletown.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—Delightful country seat with 20 acres; house modern built, large and commodious, with all modern conveniences; situation central and convenient to either ferry; grounds in lawn, with forest trees and garden; lodge at entrance to the grounds; view unsurpassed; must be sold. PHELPS, FALLON & CO. No. 5½ Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS.—GENTLEMAN'S residence, 4½ acres, elevated ground, commanding an extensive landscape, to let until May, 1872; furniture, horses, carriages, &c., very complete, will be sold or leased. STANLEY DAY, No. 925 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT residence, with fine garden, grounds and outbuildings, in complete order, in the village of Geneva; possession given immediately. Inquire of J. M. MOTLEY, Esq., No. 16 Broadway, or GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—WATER FRONT ON Newtown Creek, Greenpoint, near Sterling Oil Works; 50 feet front on street; 100 feet front on water; 300 feet deep. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY a specialty.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT MAMARONECK—AT A FINE residence, on very high ground; house situated off the road; croquet ground, fine play grounds for children; perfectly healthy, shady; full view of Sound; stabling for horses; ten minutes from depot, our conveyance to and from depot; two miles from Sound; good fishing; delightful place; ice-house full, fine well water; everything right; piazza in front. Terms moderate. Address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT A PRIVATE mansion, beautifully situated on Hackensack River, one mile from Village, accessible by Pavonia Ferry, (Chambers-st.,) and Hackensack Railroad; 40 minutes' ride by rail, with conveyance to and from station; bathing, boating, fishing and excellent stabling accommodations. Terms moderate. Call on or address J. A. COLE, Hackensack, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD—FINE LARGE FIRST-class Summer boarding house, near West Point Military Academy, on the Hudson; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place; carriages and stages always within call; terms reasonable. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—A private family, occupying a handsome country seat, would let one or two large rooms, with board; house first-class, with bath-room, hot and cold water; grounds extensive; ten minutes from depot. Address E. D., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A FEW SUMMER BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board by addressing Box No. 120 Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y. Terms, $7 per week; references given and required.

VERY DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS can be had for single gentlemen at New-Brighton, S. I., on the Terrace, between the Pavilion and the landing. Please inquire at the office of GEO. S. McKIBBIN, No. 56 Wall-st., for further particulars.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN A FEW minutes' walk of the depot, one hour from the City. A private family, occupying a pretty place, will accommodate a gentleman and wife with board for the Summer months. JOSEPH MASON, No. 27 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—STATEN ISLAND, OPposite Keyport; shade, fruit, ice, fishing, boating and sea-bathing. Terms reasonable. Apply to W. H. P., No. 167 West 18th-st.

BOARD FOR A FEW ADULTS DURING July and August. Address J. R. B., Box No. 213 Post Office, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)

CHARLES L. BEACH.

PORTABLE MOSQUITO NETS FOR THE COUNTRY.

CARRIER'S Portable Fly and Mosquito Nets just the thing for persons going into the country; can be used on any bed or crib without fixtures, and carried in a carpet bag; large size used for camping out; folds 31 inches, weighs 2½ pounds. Sold by WALRAVEN and KELTYS, Broadway, BASSFORD'S, Cooper Institute, and at Agent's, No. 56 Murray-st.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL,
POUGHKEEPSIE.

This delightful Summer resort, having undergone extensive repair and enlargement, will be opened for the accommodation of guests June 20, 1868.

GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The Summer boarding season will commence July 1. Board for families or single gentlemen. Address

L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

GLEN COVE PAVILION.

This delightful Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Steamers from Peck-slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. By L. I. Railroad, from James-slip, at 9½ A. M. and 4½ and 6 P. M.

W. C. GIBSON, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor. The pure air of this island is the only known sure preventive and remedy for the diseases known as hay, peach or rose cold or fever.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA.

LELAND BROTHERS.

WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE—One of the most beautiful inland resorts. Pure mountain air, fishing, boating, &c.; no musquitoes. New-York and Brooklyn references. Daily stages from Monroe on the arrival of 10 A. M. train from New-York via Erie Railroad. M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

PROF. HENRY GEBHARD'S NATATORIUM.—Private swimming school; hot and cold salt water and mineral baths, and sea bathing, for ladies, gentlemen and children, at the magnificent private park, foot of East 64th, 65th and 66th sts.; entrance 66th-st. Circulars sent on application.

PETTIPAUG HOUSE—ESSEX, NEAR THE mouth of Connecticut River. The edifice of Essex Seminary, under the above name, is open for City boarders from June 15 to Sept. 15. Send for circular.
M. L. CUMMINGS, Proprietor.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The most delightful location on the Sound; one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad and steamboat. Now open for the reception of guests. B. BARNARD.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, now open. Mr. FISK, Jr., can be seen at Clifford House, No. 1,242 Broadway, in relation to rooms. Steamboat from Peck-slip 4 P. M., Neptune House Dock 8½ A. M., touching 37th-st. each way.

PROSPECT HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Board for the season or year; high, healthy location, splendid view, drives, &c.; one hour from the City; a very desirable suite of rooms, with stabling. Address JOHN WOOD.

WYANDANK HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—Good boating, fishing, bathing and drives.
D. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE, LOCATION between 14th and 34th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., suitable for a first-class boarding house; can be rented to an undoubted tenant. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ANY PARTY LEAVING THE CITY for the Summer months and wishing a respectable and responsible person to take charge of their residence during the time, may address
THOS. BOLLES, No. 806 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.

800 PLOTS,

EQUAL TO

THREE THOUSAND CITY LOTS,

HIGH, HEALTHY AND SIGHTLY

BUILDING SITES,

AT

LAKE VIEW, N.J.,

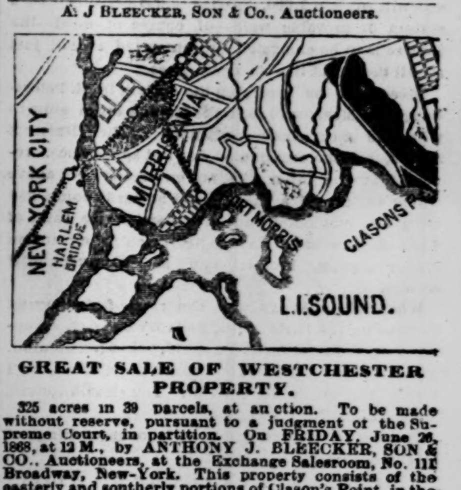
14 MILES FROM CITY HALL, NEAR PATERSON,

On TUESDAY, June 23, at 1 o'clock,

On the premises. Special train from foot of Chambers-st., Erie R. R., at 11 A. M. Get maps and free tickets from auctioneers,

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st.; or
J. H. HINDLE, Paterson, N. J.

A. J BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.



GREAT SALE OF WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.

325 acres in 39 parcels, at auction. To be made without reserve, pursuant to a judgment of the Supreme Court, in partition. On FRIDAY, June 26, 1868, at 12 M., by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. This property consists of the easterly and southerly portions of Clason's Point, in the town of Westchester, and extends from the South Westchester Turnpike, 2½ miles along the new highway to Long Island Sound, and includes an extensive and valuable water front on the Sound. Location shown on annexed map. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Maps can be had of the Auctioneers, at their office, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOHN C. PERRY, Referee.
IRA O. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers—Clinton Hall Book Sales Rooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, AT 7½ o'clock,

A LARGE COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

In the various departments of literature, history, poetry, fine arts, fiction, &c.; also many valuable works relating to America. TUESDAY EVENING, June 23, at 7½ o'clock.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

A large collection of oil-paintings, sold to close consignments, the last sale of the season, embracing, by order of the Executor, the entire collection of paintings belonging to the late Septimus Crooks, Esq., of this City, among which will be found an original Warfield, Wilson, Rosa di Tivoli, two James Curnocks, Knell; gems by Ruggles, Dillens, and several reputed to be by Pickersgill, Cooper, Gainsborough, &c., &c. Also, a consignment just received from Florence, in beautiful frames carved in solid wood, richly gilt, embracing Madonnas, the Holy Family, the Adoration, Virgin of Sorrows, &c.; fine copies from Raphael, Murillo, Guido, Dolci, Gerard del Notti, Sassaferrato, &c., with other paintings, many of which are suitable for church and altar pieces. Catalogues ready and paintings on exhibition day and evening.

SPLENDID LAW LIBRARY.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 25TH AND 26TH, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

The very valuable and extensive Law Library of the late CHARLES EDWARDS, ESQ., Author of "Chancery Reports," "Edwards on Receivers," "Pleasantries about Courts and Lawyers," "History and Poetry of Finger Rings," &c., &c., comprising a choice and valuable assortment of Treatises, Reports, &c., and particularly rich in English Reports, some of which are exceedingly scarce. Catalogues read[illegible].

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

SIXTY-THIRD AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL,
On WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1868.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock M.,

40,000 TONS

OF COAL from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July, 1868.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.

Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 30th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all and singular, their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.
Dated NEW-YORK CITY, June 6, 1868.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on MONDAY, June 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF DESIRABLE BOOKS, THE PROPERTY OF THE ATHENEUM ASSOCIATION, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of standard and illustrated works by celebrated authors, richly and appropriately bound, viz.: New American Cyclopædia, Allibone, authors, Diary of American Revolution, Genealogical Dictionary of New-England, Greek and Roman Biography, Mythology and Antiquities, Putnam's Rebellion Record, Fielding's works, Montague's works, Tennyson's, Lamb's, Pope's, Dickens' Shakespeare's, Sir Walter Scott's works, Modern Painters, N. P. Willis' works, Washington Irving's works, Fleetwood's Life of Christ, Ainsworth's, Griswold's, Byron's works, Beauties of Moore, Flowers of Loveliness, Art Journal, Vanity Fair illustrated, Semaine Literaire, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of fine engravings and photographs, and artists' camel-hair brushes, imported, to be sold without reserve.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom,

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON NEW BOWERY, CHATHAM, 18TH AND 19TH STS., UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee.

CHATHAM-ST.—Four-story and attic brick building and plot No. 187 Chatham-st., (old No. 179,) south side, and running through to New Bowery, known as the "COLUMBIAN HOTEL."

WEST 18TH-ST.—Premises No. 235, north side, between 9th and 10th avs.

WEST 19TH-ST.—Premises No. 212, south side, immediately in the rear of above-mentioned lot.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, ON THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1868, At 1 o'clock,

EIGHT HUNDRED LOTS laid out for villa sites and village lots, comprising over 3,000 city lots at Lake View, lying on splendid avenues and streets, opened and regulated, of various dimensions of 70 to 120 feet in width. It is but fourteen miles or fifty minutes from City Hall by Erie Railroad from foot of Chambers-st.; fifteen trains daily each way; depot on the grounds.

SALE ABSOLUTE.

A special train of the Erie Railroad will leave Chambers-st, on the morning of the sale at 11 o'clock; return at 6 o'clock. Refreshments will be served on the grounds.

For maps and other particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY OF THE RUTHERFURD PARK ASSOCIATION.—MONDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HERMANN FALKENBERG, Auctioneer—Office No. 255 Bowery,

SELLS TUESDAY, 23D INST., THE entire choice stock of wines, liquors, cigars, &c., amounting to $8,00[illegible]; also the elegant furniture of the place. Will be closed out in lots positively; rare chance for liquor merchants, buyers, &c.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.—THE REmaining assets and book accounts of said firm will be sold by LAWRENCE & STRATTON, at public auction, at No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th of July, 1868, at 12 M., including certain lands in Texas. For further information call as above.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with a large front room and two back rooms on the second floor of a pleasantly located house in the Ninth Ward; family private and small, and no others taken; if desired the apartments will be let without board; to those desirous of economizing a favorable opportunity is offered. Address H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A SPLENDID SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, furnished, with board; breakfast, and dinner at 6 P. M., at No. 34 Clinton-place, 8th-st.; first-class young men would find this house a desirable home; references exchanged.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

A NEWLY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT room and hall bedroom, in a genteel private house, to let at No. 133 Clinton-place (8th-st., near 6th-av.) Terms moderate.

APARTMENTS OR SINGLE ROOMS nicely furnished, at reasonable prices. Apply at No. 86 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO let to two or three gentlemen, without board, at KEPPLER'S, corner 4th-av. and 20th-st.

TO LET.—ONE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, including parlor, at No. 8 West 18th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—HANDSOME PARlor and bed rooms, with board low for the Summer.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or separate, to let to gentlemen. 248 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

READ THIS.—WANTED, WHERE THERE are no chills and fever, a desirable residence and not more than ten acres of land, within 20 miles radius of New-York City by rail and near the depot, in exchange for part cash and merchandise. Address, with particulars, Box No. 201 New York Post Office.

WANTED—BETWEEN 4TH AND 7TH AVS., and not above 59th-st., a plot of lots, having a frontage or depth of 200 feet; say, twelve lots of 25x100 each. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., 5½ Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

FOR SALE.

$90,000 on the Western Division, bearing interest at 7 per cent. Coupons Payable Semi-Annually, in February and August.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1896.

The Company having disposed of all of the $1,800,000 bonds issued on the Western Division, between Peoria, Warsaw and Keokuk, except the amount now offered for sale, which has been reserved to pay for iron ordered to complete the line, now offer the same at 85, flat, that is to say, with the August coupon attached.

Capitalists desiring a safe, cheap and reliable investment, the mortgage being only $15,000 per mile, can be supplied with the Bonds, in amounts of not less than $5,000, by applying at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	112½	112¾	5-20 Coupon, '67..	113⅝	114
Coupon, 1881.....	117⅝	117⅞	5-20 Coupon, 1868	106⅝	103⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	109⅝	110	10-40 Registered.	106⅝	106⅞
5-20 Cou. on. '62.	113⅝	113¾	10-40 Coupon....	106⅝	106⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110⅝	110⅞	Gold.....	140⅜	140½
5-20 Coupon, '65	111	111¼	June 7.30.....	109⅝	110
5-20 C.'65, Jan&July	113⅜	113⅝	July 7.30	109⅝	110

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, DUE JULY 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered June 30.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, June 19, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, '68, and pay $38 55 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, '68, and pay $37 45 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS, BANK STOCKS, MANUFACTURING STOCKS, &c., INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS IN LOTS TO SUIT, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR OFFICE, NO. 303 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, AT NINETY-FIVE PER CENT., One Million Dollars of their Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES, payable on the first days of June and December.

Said Bonds are either Coupon or Registered, and are secured by Mortgage on the Railroad and branches, the rolling stock and the franchises of the Company.

The outstanding Bonds of the Company, due in 1873, will be received in exchange for these Bonds, thus saving to the holders of the old issue the amount to be paid for taxes.

L. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

WILLIAMS & GUION,

NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, issue circular Letters of Credit through ALEXR. S. PETRIE & CO., LONDON, AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.

Sterling Exchange at sight and sixty days.

Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company, held this day at No. 58 Broadway, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors:

William B. Ogden,	William B. Duncan,
John I. Blair,	Andrew H. Green,
William E. Dodge,	Edward Dodge,
Lewis B. Brown,	George W. McLean,
George Griswold,	Henry Smith,
J. Boorman Johnston,	Henry F. Vail.
Clarence S. Brown,	

HENRY SMITH, Chairman.
JOSEPH DIXON, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN FIBRE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Brooklyn Fibre Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 16, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PARTIES interested that the interest on the State debt of Tennessee falling due July 1, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY—Interest.—The coupons for interest due July 1, proximo, from bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at this Bank.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE ATLANTIC AND GULF R. R. CO., SAVANNAH, June 12, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the above Company, due 1st July next, payable in the City of New-York, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st.

D. MACDONALD, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

FOR SALE.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN

Railroad Bonds, first mortgage, 7 per cent., interest payable February and August in New-York.

H. G. MARQUAND,
Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

ALABAMA EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, Louisiana Sixes, South Carolina Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and Registered Stock of the State of Virginia, paying the same rate of interest as the Coupon Bonds, for sale.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES, NO. 19 WALL-ST.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1868, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on presentation on and after that date at the Banking House of FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of 20 or more Coupons (for which blanks will be furnished on application) will be received for examination from and after the 24th inst.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS FOR SALE.—10,000 South Carolina Six per cent. Bonds; 10,000 Alabama Eight per cent. Bonds; 15,000 Greenville and Columbia Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by State South Carolina; 10,000 old Virginia Registered Six per cent. Stock. By J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st., and No. 70 Broadway.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.—The highest market price paid for all past due coupons of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana State bonds. Also, past due Memphis City coupons, by J. M. WEITH & CO., Nos. 15 New-st. and 70 Broadway.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Bonds, having thirty years to run, bearing six per cent. interest in lawful money, now received by the Treasury Department in exchange for the gold-bearing bonds held as security for circulating notes of the National Banks, for sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 Bowery.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

The usual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 20, 1868. Dividends not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest same as principal. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $4,948,935 61.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.—The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW draw interest from July 1, and dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from that date, the same as principal.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, ALLOWED on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA R. R. CO., (LESSEE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R.) CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 9, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., (3½) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 1st day of July next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d of July, 1868.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 17th day of June next.

Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.

Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.

The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, O., June 15, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 1st day of July next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.

The transfer books (now closed) will be opened on Thursday, the 18th of June, inst., and closed at 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday, the 20th of June, inst., and reopened on Thursday, the 2d of July, proximo.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, June 18, 1868.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 24th day of June inst. by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, July 1.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed the 24th day of June to reopen the 2d day of July.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant till the 1st proximo.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, out of the profits of the last six months, free of all taxes, payable on and after 1st July next.

Transfer books will be closed from 22d inst., until 1st proximo.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF eight (8) per cent., free of Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer book will be closed from 20th instant to July 2. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will close on 20th inst., and reopen on the 1st prox.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color in French satin brocatel, for $175, $200, $225 and $250; covered with rep or hair-cloth, $75, $85, $100, $125 and $150. Also, a great variety of parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, mattresses, mirrors, &c., &c., cheap. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

PERSONAL.

M. GREGORY—HEED ME AT ONCE—SEND me something; I know your movements; send MIONE.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 24th inst., for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, delivered immediately, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

18 large size double worm fresh water distillers, connections and tubes to be composition tinned, Fulton Iron Works' make; 18 Garvin's tube scalers, 50 syphon pumps, 2½ inches to 3 inches; 6 Lawback's universal portable drilling machines, 1 steel standard measure, Brown & Sharpe's; 2 gross Lecount's lathe dogs, from 1½ inch down; 3 portable gas stands, with flexible tubes and shades complete; 1 portable key seat cutter, 2,000 lineal feet double and 200 lineal feet single leather belting, ¾ inch to 18 inches wide, all well tanned, machine stretched and double rivetted; 2,000 gallons olive oil, 30 pieces clear white pine timber, 4×12×26 feet long, dressed on three sides; 50 jack and 50 smoothing planes, 150 augers, assorted; 4 dozen belt punches, ¼ inch hole, all steel; 4 hand-vices, Stubbs', 2½ inches; 3 dozen black sable lettering pencils, 10 yards iron-wire cloth, 60 bundles hoop-iron, light; 200 sheets mica, 24 sets fixtures, mounted, complete; 75 dozen lamp chimneys, assorted; 2 dozen spirit level vials, ground; 1 gallon gold lacquer, 6 ounces silver solder, in sheets; 10 pounds cream tartar, 3 gross Olmstead's oilers, No. 0; 10 dozen hair-saws, 50 papers glaziers' points, 6 cleaning brushes, assorted; 1 gross gas burners, Gleason's; 30 gas bracket cocks, heavy, ⅜ inch and ¼ inch; 20 gas burner sockets, 20 heavy gas pendants, with rubber swings, ⅜ inch; 100 bracket tips, ¼ inch and ⅛ inch, 50 swing-joint brackets, ¼ inch and ⅜ inch, with burners complete; 500 pounds Selden's packing, sizes as required; 10 pounds gas fitters' cement, 1 set Critchley's expanding reamers, ½ inch to 4 inches, 16 in number, and an assorted class of stationery.

Samples of the above articles may be seen, and more particular information acquired, by applying to Chief Engineer W. W. W. WOOD, at the Navy-yard.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

GEO. PLUNKETT,
Paymaster, United States Navy.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868, for the construction of sewers, as follows, viz. (Specification No. 21): In 75th-st., from 10th-av. to and through 9th-av. to 77th-st.; (Specification No. 23) in 2d-av., from 74th-st. to and through 71st-st. to near 3d-av., and in 3d-av., between 66th and 69th sts.; (Specification No. 24) in 42d and 46th sts., between 8th and 9th avs., and in 44th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; (Specification No. 25) in 6th and 7th avs., between 21st and 32d sts., and in 7th-av., between 22d and 24th sts.; (Specification No. 26) in 122d and 123d sts., between 3d and 4th avs.; (Specification No. 27) in William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.; Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip; Park-st., between Baxter and Mulberry sts., and in Water-st., between Catharine and Oliver sts.; (Specification No. 28) in 43d and 46th sts., between 2d-av. and East River; (Specification No. 29) in 48th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., and in 11th-av., between 44th and 47th sts.; (Specification No. 30) in 3d-av., from 74th-st. to and through 75th-st. to 3d-av.; (Specification No. 31) to complete unfinished sewers in 55th and 58th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.; and (Specification No. 32) in 128th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also for the construction of the following crosswalks, viz.: Across West-st. at south side of Morris-st.; at each of the crossings at Elizabeth and Prince sts.; at 130th-st. and 5th-av.; across 50th, 51st, 52d and 53d sts., at intersection of 4th-av.; and at intersection of Cottage-place and West Houston-st.

The plans for the above works can be seen and specifications, &c., obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR $800,000 OF NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK, NO. 2.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, June 23, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock, No. 2," authorized by Chapter 854 of the Laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 11, 1868. The said Stock is to provide additional means for the completion, fitting up and furnishing of the New County Court-house on Chambers-st. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed in successive annual installments of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars each, commencing on the first day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the person whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the County require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 11, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposal for Water Pipe," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868, for the supply of

9,150 feet cast iron water pipe, 20 inches diameter.
10,000 feet cast iron water pipe, 12 inches diameter.
25,000 feet cast iron water pipe, 6 inches diameter.
4,000 feet cast iron water pipe, 4 inches diameter.

And about 62 tons of 2,000 pounds of branches and special castings.

Specifications and forms for bidding can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1868.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y. H., June 19, 1868.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, June 22, 1868, by First Lieutenant J. W. MacMurray, First Artillery, A. C. S., at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef from June 1, 1868, to Nov. 30, 1868.

The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Beef."

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney-tallow excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required. Bidders will also state price per pound at which they will deliver corned beef, under same conditions.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids not satisfactory, and not made in accordance with above conditions.

J. W. MACMURRAY, First Lieutenant,
First Artillery, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR A $50,000 LOAN.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, June 1, 1868.

The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals until the 19TH DAY OF JULY NEXT, at 12 o'clock noon, for a loan, upon the credit of the City of Detroit, for the sum of $50,000, to be issued in bonds of $1,000 each, payable in twenty years from the first day of August next, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. No proposal will be considered for a less rate than the par value of such bonds.

Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit," and indorsed "Proposals for Loan."

ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

Proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. the 26th inst. for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality*, delivered immediately free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

1,050 sheets of Copper, 30 by 60, 20 lbs. per sheet; 17,500 lbs. Angle Iron, 1½×1½; 250 squares of Slate, "Susquehanna," uniform in color, ¼ inch thick, sizes 10x20, 11x20, and 12x20, assorted.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

GEO. PLUNKETT, Paymaster, U. S. Navy.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, June 9, 1868.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, 22d instant, for supplying this Department with 450 cords merchantable hard wood and 2,218 tons (2,240 lbs. each) best quality anthracite coal, egg size, to be delivered at such time as may be required prior to September 1, at posts in New-York Harbor, as follows, viz.:

Fort Hamilton—209 cords wood and 687 tons coal.
Fort Wadsworth—334 tons coal.
Fort Schuyler—110 cords wood and 495 tons coal.
Willet's Point—131 cords wood and 802 tons coal.

The wood is to be delivered on the wharfs of the respective posts, and to be 128 cubic feet to the cord. The coal is to be delivered in the yard provided for its reception at each post, and paid for according to weight as ascertained by post scales.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty signed by two responsible persons that in case the bid is accepted a contract will be executed with good and sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars to deliver the wood, and twenty-five hundred dollars to deliver the coal, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all the bids if deemed advisable.

Separate proposals will be received for supplying 402 cords wood and 3,250 tons coal, to be delivered as follows, viz.:

Fort Columbus, 200 cords wood and 1,500 tons coal.
Fort Wood, 160 cords wood and 515 tons coal.
David's Island, 42 cords wood and 1,241 tons coal.

Subject to the above conditions.

Also, separate proposals will be received for supplying:

Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., with 150 cords wood and 653 tons coal.
Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn., with 250 cords wood and 275 tons coal; and
West Point, N. Y., with 431 cords wood and 866 tons coal.

Bonds will be required in each case to the amount of one-fourth of the contract, otherwise subject to the above conditions.

Bids should be made upon forms which may be had at this office (room No. 20,) indorsed "Proposals for Wood" or for "Coal," and addressed to the undersigned to whom application may be made for additional particulars.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Ass't. Q'rm'r. General U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS AND LIVER cured by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which restores good appetite, perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs and liver, refreshing sleep, functional regularity and energy to the most enfeebled or disordered adult or infant, without medicine, inconvenience or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies, during dyspepsia, (indigestion,) constipation, flatulency, phlegm, catarrhs, debility, consumption, heartburn, acidity, headaches, neuralgia, hysteria, nervous, bilious, liver complaints, low spirits, &c., as proved by 60,000 cures, including those of His Holiness the Pope, Field-Marshal the Duke of Pluskow, Lord Stuart de Decies, the Marchioness of Brehan, &c., which had resisted all medicines for thirty years. In tins, 1 lb., $2 50; 2 lbs., $4 50; 5 lbs., $10; 12 lbs., $20; 24 lbs., $36.

DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., and through all grocers and chemists.

LADIES' TROUBLES CURED BY DR. POWERS. No. 191 Stanton-st. Gentlemen cured of private diseases, emissions, impaired manhood. Circulars sent free.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.	SURMONT.	SATURDAY, June 27
PEREIRE.	DUCHESNE.	SATURDAY, July 11
EUROPE.	LEMARIE.	SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT.	BOCANDE.	SATURDAY, Aug. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,

or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.

JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT, TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on WEDNESDAY, June 24.

Per cubic foot, 80 cents; Per pound, 1½ cents.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of June 20, and twenty days in advance of their departure of July 5.

Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to

CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 25.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 9.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER, will leave SATURDAY, June 27, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY 20 DAYS.

Steamer VIRGO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The Cromwell Line.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTEZ............NELSON............SATURDAY, June 27
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE...........FRIDAY, July 3

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, will sail from Pier No. 4, North River, FRIDAY, June 26, at 4 P. M. Through bills lading issued to all points South in connection with South Carolina Railroad and by steamer to Florida ports. Goods forwarded free of commission. For freight apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

PASSENGERS PER AUSTRALASIAN are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 24th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CARGO and Passengers of Steamship SIBERIA—returned to England—will be shipped on board Steamship TARIFA, sailing June 23.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD,

Will commence their regular summer arrangements on MONDAY, June 15, 1868, with the splendid new steamboat

RIVER QUEEN, Capt. ——,

leaving New-York, from the south side of Desbrosses-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) at..........10 30 A. M.
and..........4 00 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at..........7 15 A. M.
and..........1 00 P. M.

Stopping, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY, at Pier No. 3 North River, at 4:10 P. M., and on the first trip up in the morning.

Fare each way..........$1 00
Excursion tickets..........1 50
Monthly commutation..........20 00

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

TO THE VIRGINIA SULPHUR SPRINGS, THE NATURAL BRIDGE AND GREAT BATTLE-FIELDS OF THE WAR.

The New-York and Philadelphia Railroad line issue excursion tickets by various routes to the above points at low rates. Bills, with map and description of routes, fares and tickets, can be obtained at the New-Jersey Railroad Ticket Office, foot of Cortlandt-st., and at Nos. 193, 229 and 944 Broadway.

F. W. JACKSON,
General Superintendent,
F. W. RANKIN, General Pass Agent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.

Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., by the favorite steamers

JESSE HOYT and NEVERSINK.

Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:10 P. M.
Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:15 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Returning leaves Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.

Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.

W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and tubing of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

STEAMBOATS.

THE

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON, from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.

TO BOSTON..........$1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.

A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class..........$1 00
To Providence, first class..........50

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.

Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO BOSTON.

$2 00

Via NORWICH and WORCESTER LINE, From Pier 39, North River (foot of Vestry-st.,) at 5 P. M., the new and staunch Steamers

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY;
CITY OF BOSTON,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Connecting at New-London with Express trains, arriving in Boston at 6 A. M.

Passengers arrive in Boston in advance of all other lines. Berths free; meals on the European plan.

FREIGHT—In connection with Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF BOSTON the new and commodious freight and passenger Steamers CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF NEW-LONDON leave daily, Sundays excepted.

For further information inquire of

E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1868.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin)..........$1 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.

The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY, June 21:

Leave New-York foot of Barclay-st. 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave Newark foot of Centre-st., 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

W. GASTON, Superintendent.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge. Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—RAILroad time, half railroad fare.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2:45, and from foot of 34th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves South Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., or on arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains.

Fare, 75 cents; Excursion Tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The splendid new fast-sailing steamer MAGENTA will leave foot of Barclay-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., 34th-st. 7:30, stopping at West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1:15 P. M., making same landings. Passengers by this arrangement will have one hour more time than by any other boat. Fare each way 50 cents.

FAIR HAVEN, PORT WASHINGTON, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Highlands and Red Bank. Steamer HELEN, Capt. JAS. S. THROCKMORTON, will leave Red Bank at 3 o'clock, P. M., daily, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8:50, A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday; Saturday at 2 P. M. Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON and JOHN PRICE salesmen. Fare, 40c.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Peck Slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot Harrison-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st. at 8½.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMER NORWALK runs regularly to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, N. R., Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREEN PORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Candidates for admission to the under-graduate classes of Columbia College are requested to present themselves for examination at the College, 49th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs., on Friday, 19th June, inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Candidates for admission to the School of Mines will be received at the school, on the College grounds, on Tuesday, 23d, at the same hour.

The annual COMMENCEMENT of Columbia College will be held at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday, June 24, the exercises commencing at 10½ o'clock, A. M. The Trustees of the College, the faculties of its several associated schools, the Regents of the University, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D.,
President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 27. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. H. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE classes for Boys—Amherst, Mass. H. C. NASH.

REWARDS.

$4,764 12 REWARD.—WHEREAS, AN ATtempt was made in Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, the 3d inst., by four highwaymen to rob Mr. Pettigrew, the book-keeper of the binding department of our manufacturing establishment, while going from our store to his office with the sum of $4,764 12 for the weekly payment of the employes; and whereas, Mr. Pettigrew was seriously, if not dangerously, assaulted by one or more of these highwaymen, we hereby offer as a reward the full sum of four thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and twelve cents ($4,764 12) for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of the four persons engaged in this attempted robbery, or one quarter of the above amount will be given for the detection and conviction of each of any of the four persons.

The information, however, to be given within two months from this date.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1868.
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.
D. APPLETON & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—$5,000, TO PUT IN OPERATION valuable Porcelain Works. For particulars apply H. NICHOLAS JARCHOW, No. 70 Broadway, Room No. 11.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Director

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MLLE. TOSTEE.

Mr. H. L. Bateman has the honor to announce, in closing the FIRST SEASON of OPERA BOUFFE IN AMERICA, which has been successfully protracted to nine months of uninterrupted representations of Offenbach's renowned works, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE and LA BELLE HELENE, that he will give ONE FINAL PERFORMANCE, as a termination to the season, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 25, when MLLE. TOSTEE, prior to her departure for Europe, and all the ORIGINAL PARISIAN ARTISTS will appear.

The entertainment for this GRAND GALA NIGHT will comprise a NEW OPERETTE, by J. Offenbach, entitled

LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN,
the first act of
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
and the second act of
LA BELLE HELENE,
sustained by the whole company, and the renowned CHORUS OF FIFTY VOICES.

The sale of seats will commence at 8 o'clock on TUESDAY MORNING, June 23, at the box office Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 198 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S
LOTTERY
OF
LIFE.
AN ASSURED SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
SUPERB ACTING,
MIRTH UNBOUNDED,
STARTLING SURPRISES,
AMUSING COMPLICATIONS,
INTERESTING STORY,
ARTISTIC TABLEAUX,
CONSTANT VARIETY,
SONGS, DANCES,
AND
SENSATION;
IN SHORT,
NEW-YORK PHOTOGRAPHED.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—RISTORI.

DRAMATIC FUND.

Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU

The final departure of Mme. Ristori for Europe is fixed for next week, Saturday, June 27, in the Transatlantic steamship *Ville de Paris*.

MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI will appear for the benefit of the AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND SOCIETY, ON TUESDAY EVENING, June 23, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion will be produced the entire tragedy of Legouve's

MEDEA,

The same play which inaugurated MADAME RISTORI'S MEMORABLE TRIUMPHANT CAREER IN AMERICA.

ADELAIDE RISTORI..........as..........MEDEA.

In addition to this, Mme. Ristori will perform one of the most difficult dramatic acts in her repertoire, consisting of the THIRD ACT OF MARIE STUART.

All the characters interpreted by Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

Ticket office will open to-day at the regular ticket offices down town; Peter's Music Store, 198 Broadway.

THURSDAY, June 25, Complimentary Benefit and LAST NIGHT in America of ADELAIDE RISTORI.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PERSONS INTENDING to retain seats for the private entertainment given by Mme. RISTORI and her two children at the Theatre Francais, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, will please communicate with the Director, J. GRAU.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,

No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, Has superior accommodations for Strawberry Festivals, Fairs, Weddings, &c., &c. Fine table furniture furnished free of expense.

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

THE LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK CITY.

The exhibition of JEROME THOMPSON'S charming picture, representing the early home of Samuel Woodworth, will positively close on SATURDAY, June 27. The subscription list for the sale of the chromos, from the original painting, will close July 1. Those desirous of procuring choice impressions will find it to their advantage to secure them at once. Open day and evening. Admission free.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.

EXCURSIONS.

UNION LEAGUE EXCURSION (COUNCIL No. 1) to Dudley's Grove, TUESDAY, June 23; Wallace's Band. Major Douglas Campbell, George W. Bungay, Esq., Col. Fairman and Hon. C. R. Goodman speak at the Grove. Charley Anderson, the celebrated tenor and buffo singer of the Union Glee Club, and other good vocalists. Barges leave foot of Christopher-st. at 8 and West 42d-st. at 8½ A. M. Tickets admitting gentleman and lady $1, to be obtained at R. Wilson's, No. 695 8th-av., and at barges. Children free.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Eighth-avenue.
2. For flagging Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.
3. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
4. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
5. For building a sewer in Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues.
6. For building sewers in Eldridge, Sheriff and Goerck streets, between Broome and Delancey; and in Pitt and Sheriff streets, between Rivington and Stanton streets; and in Norfolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.
7. For laying crosswalk from the northeast to the northwest of Greenwich and West Tenth streets.
8. For laying crosswalk in Greenwich-street, opposite No. 222.
9. For laying crosswalk from No. 316 Greenwich-street to the opposite side.
10. For laying crosswalk in Houston-street, from the northwest to the southwest corner of Macdougal-street.
11. For laying crosswalk from the southeast corner Waverley-place and Gay-street to No. 142 Waverley-place.
12. For laying crosswalk from the northeast to the northwest corner of Grand and Orchard street.
13. For laying crosswalk from Nos. 1,165 to 1,169 Broadway.
14. For laying crosswalk in West Twenty-ninth-street, opposite No. 452.
15. For laying crosswalk in West Twenty-eighth-street, opposite Ward School No. 48.
16. For laying crosswalk at the north side of Stanton and Orchard streets.
17. For paving Washington-place, from Broadway to University-place with Nicolson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Eighth avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets or avenues.
2. Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.
3. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue; also, the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet westerly therefrom; also the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street.
4. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue; also, both sides of new avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street.
5. Both sides of Eighty-first-street, from Second to Third avenue.
6. Both sides of Eldridge, Sheriff and Goerck streets, from Broome to Delancey street; also, both sides of Pitt and Sheriff streets, from Rivington to Stanton street; also, both sides of Norfolk-street, from Houston to Stanton street.
7. Both sides of Greenwich-street, from West Tenth to a point half way to Charles-street; also the west side of West Tenth-street to a point distant half the block east and west of Greenwich-street.
8. Both sides of Greenwich street to a point half way distant from Barclay to Vesey street; also the south side of Barclay-street, from Greenwich to a point distant half the block east and west of Greenwich street.
9. Both sides of Greenwich-street from Duane to Reade.
10. The westerly side of Macdougal to the extent of half the block north and south of Houston-street; also, both sides of Houston-street to the extent of half the block west of Macdougal-street.
11. Both sides of Waverley-place from Sixth-avenue to Grove-street; also, both sides of Gay-street to the extent of half the block north of Waverley-place.
12. The northerly side of Grand-street to the extent of half the block east and west of Orchard-street; also, both sides of Orchard-street to the extent of half the block north of Grand-street.
13. Both sides of Broadway from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth-street.
14. Both sides of Twenty-ninth-street from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
15. Both sides of Twenty-eighth-street from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.
16. The northerly side of Stanton-street to the extent of half the block east and west of Orchard-street; also, both sides of Orchard-street to the extent of half the block northerly from Grand-street.
17. Both sides of Washington-place from Broadway to University-place and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Sixth District of the State of New-York, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 3½ West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th day of June until the 30th day of June, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on businesses, trades and professions, and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 9, 1868.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth District New-York, comprising the 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved 30th June, 1864, and acts amendatory thereto, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 338 Broome-st., corner of the Bowery, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, business and professions for the year ending 30th April, 1869; taxes on articles in schedule A, billiard tables, watches, &c., and the taxes on incomes for the year ending 31st December, 1867. All persons who shall neglect or refuse to pay the assessments returned against them, within the time specified by this notice, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.—New-York, 19th June, 1868.

LEWIS J. KIRK,
Collector Fifth District New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee.
GEORGE L. FOX..........Stage Manager.
C. W. TAYLEURE..........Business Manager.

Sixteenth week of G. L. Fox's great pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY.

The renowned pantomimist and comedian, Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as..........CLOWN.

New Tricks.	PANTOMIME,	New Costumes.
New Scenery.	BALLET,	New Ballets.
New Transformations,	SPECTACLE.	New Music.
New Harlequinade.		New Skating.

This splendid attraction (the most successful production of the season) is received by densely crowded audiences with screams of merriment. It is one of the "sights" of the town, and its fame has rendered it the chief theatrical attraction of all visitors to the metropolis.

THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALL.

A MATCHLESS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

MATINEES, 1½, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, NOS. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY.

Admission, 50 cents. Unprecedented success of the WORRELL SISTERS in the principal characters of THE GRAND DUCHESS, expressly adapted from the French by B. A. Baker, Esq., for SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE.

Enthusiastic applause. See it.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

N. B.—Coolest theatre in New-York.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The inimitable and unrivaled Mlle. Marietta Ravel. The great comedian, Mr. Edward Coleman. Mr. P. Connolly. The champion pedestrian, Mr. Goulding, who will walk one mile in eight minutes. Mons. Leon Genelli in his great act of zampillaerostation. THE FRENCH SPY; PARENTS AND GUARDIANS; DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO WILLIAMSBURG?

NEW STADT THEATRE,

Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

THE LARGEST AND COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.

Last week of MR. E. EDDY.

and the star combination.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JUNE 22, and 23, the grand dramatic romance of MONTE CRISTO, and the drama of the GYPSY'S REVENGE.

FRIDAY, benefit of MR. E. EDDY.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE,

Tammany Building, 14th st., adjoining Academy of Music.

First time of the local burlesque,

A FLASK OF JERSEY LIGHTNING,
A FLASK OF JERSEY LIGHTNING,
A FLASK OF JERSEY LIGHTNING,

introducing the great boat race between the Hooty-Do and De Basam, boiler explosion, &c.

Characters by Unsworth, Eugene, Horn, Seymour, Hogan, Hughes, Dan Bryant.

BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL OPERA HOUSE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway. The doors surrounded at 7; insurrection begins at 8 o'clock. Last week of the season. Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

IRVING HALL—WELCOME HOME.

HARRY SANDERSON, the distinguished American Pianist, will give his

FIRST GRAND CONCERT

since his return from Europe,

On MONDAY EVENING, June 22, 1868,

assisted by the following artists:

Miss KATE McDONALD,	Mr. IGNATZ POLLOK, Baritone.
Mr. HARRISON MILARD, the favorite Tenor, his first appearance in four years.	Mr. CESAR ALARD, the great Violoncellist, his second appearance in New-York.

Mr. WILLIAM DRESSLER..........Conductor

Admission $1; no reserved seats. Tickets may be had at the principal music stores, hotels, and at the door.

In consequence of the great demand for tickets, fears have been expressed that the hall will be over-crowded. The management begs to state that no more tickets will be sold than the hall can comfortably seat.

F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

At this beautifully situated and elegant resort.

ON SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1868, TWO GRAND CONCERTS.

Afternoon at 3½; evening at 8 o'clock.

BY THE UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA OF FORTY-TWO PERFORMERS, AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.

CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS

ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

ON SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.

On WEDNESDAY, June 24, THEODORE THOMAS' FIRST GRAND SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL.

Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, $2 each.

Extra ladies' tickets, $1 each.

Tickets for the Festival can be obtained of either of the members of the Committee of Management; also at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; W. C. Rogers & Co.'s, No. 26 John-st.; at Mealio & Co.'s, No. 615 Broadway; at the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the office of the Central Park Garden.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23d-st. and 4th-av.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT, June 20.

PRIZE REBUS AND LOTS OF FUN IN July number of NICK NAX! Only ten cents.

MUSICAL.

BOOSEY'S STANDARD PIANO-FORTE WORKS.

BEETHOVEN'S PIANO-FORTE SONATAS. Preceded by a portrait of the composer and sketch of his life. Splendidly bound in half morocco, gilt edges, lettered, &c. The most elegant and correct edition published. Price, $8.

MOZART'S PIANO-FORTE SONATAS. Preceded by a portrait of the composer, and sketch of his life. Splendidly bound in half morocco, gilt edges, lettered, &c. The most correct and elegant edition published. Price, $7.

MENDELSSOHN'S SONGS WITHOUT WORDS. New and complete edition of the six books in one volume, with a preface and portrait. Splendidly bound in crimson and gold. Price, $3.

CHOPIN'S MAZURKAS. A new, complete and cheap edition of the eleven sets (thirty-three) mazurkas by F. CHOPIN, with a preface describing the author's life and compositions, and portrait. Large size, stiff sides, cloth back. Price, $2.

CHOPIN'S VALSES. A new, complete and cheap edition of the celebrated valses for the piano-forte, by CHOPIN, with portrait and life of the composer, large size, stiff sides, cloth back. Price, $2.

THE DRAWING-ROOM MUSIC BOOK, containing sixty-five nocturnes, fantasias, romances, mazurkas, valses de salons, reveries, &c., by Ascher, Talexy, H. Cramer, Dohler, Goria, Rosellen, Dreyshock, Ravina, Quidant, Comettant, Wely, Beyer, Oesten, Heller, Favarger, &c. In one volume. Splendidly bound in crimson and gold, gilt edges. Quite a library of modern piano-forte music. Price, $3.

THE OPERATIC ALBUM, containing one hundred gems for the piano-forte, selected from Martha, Louisa Miller, Il Trovatore, La Traviata, Rigoletto, Ernani, Les Vepres Siciliennes, Sonnambula, Norma, Puritani, Don Pasquale, Lucrezia Borgia, Lucia di Lammermoor, Linda di Chamouni, Elisire d'Amore, Fille du Regiment, Robert le Diable, Les Huguenots. Arranged by RUDOLF NORDMANN. Splendidly illustrated, gilt edges, and handsomely half bound in satin. Price, $8.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET. The cheapest collection of modern music in the world. Sixty books at 50 cents each.

BOOSEY'S ORATORIOS and MASSES, full vocal score with organ or piano-forte accompaniments, 50 cents each.

BOOSEY'S TUTORS and STUDIES for all instruments, 50 cents each.

BOOSEY & CO.'S cheap musical publications to be had of all music or book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. Catalogues free.

BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 15 new and 11 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days. Also, 50 new and second-hand INSTRUMENTS for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth, and can bring it up by the bottle; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

WANTED.—A LADY WANTS A SITUATION for a Protestant German girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or waiting and sewing; no objection to the country. Inquire of Prof. JOY, Columbia College, corner of 49th-st. and Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as laundress in a hotel, Summer or boarding house; country or City; can take a head ironers' or laundress' place; six years in her last situation. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG French woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTELS, Summer-houses, can be supplied with first-class servants, City or country; excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, and all kinds of help, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-av., corner 25th-st., will be found a large number of first-class servants, viz.: cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses and useful girls.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references. Call on or address for two days, T. M., No. 1,252 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman; understands his business throughly; good references. Address D. L., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

PROTESTANT COOK WANTED—ONE who is a good plain cook, and is willing to do the washing of a small family; to go to Fort Washington, 10 miles from the City Hall; good wages will be paid to a good girl. Apply, between 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 53 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—ONE WHO is thoroughly competent to take charge of a house where there are a few boarders; need not apply unless a good cook; to one well recommended, a good, permanent home can be had in a private family. Address, stating terms, Box No. 835, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A PERSON FAMILIAR WITH THE drug business to take charge of and introduce a new and valuable medical preparation. Address Box No. 184 New-York Post Office.

WEST POINT.

Departure of the Graduates—A Jolly Time—Examination of the Deficient Cadets—Telegraph and Signal Drill—Dinner to the Naval Officers by the Academic Board.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Roe's Hotel,
West Point, Saturday, June 20, 1868.

At reveille this morning the graduating class were formally relieved from all further cadet duty or restraint, and the members have signalized the event by appearing in "mufti" for the first time in four years, many having donned the regulation army cap, with the cross cannons and sabres, or engineer's castle, which quietly denoted the high grade they have obtained in the class. A few of the military graduates managed to get off by the early trains and boat, having settled up their accounts and received their pay from the Treasurer. I understand that the majority have saved from $100 to $300 by means of their equipment fund during their four years' residence, and this, added to the sums forwarded by thoughtful parental hands, gives the newly-fledged graduate quite a respectable start in the world. The naval graduates were also employed all day in getting off, though but few of them appeared in citizen's dress, like their shore brethren, but they had fully as imposing an array of boxes and bundles when on the wharf. Whether in the vessels of the squadron or at the Military Academy the scenes were interesting, for the graduates had to bid adieu to their juniors and promise letters from their regiment or vessel while on service. The cadets still on duty were sorry to part from their comrades, yet pleased to bid good-bye to their seniors, as they looked forward to their own release and the prospect of joining them in the army or navy; so all felt glad and sorry at the same time.

During the afternoon the great bulk of the graduates of both Academies departed by the trains, too impatient to wait for the boat, and they were as jolly as grigs during the closing minutes of their stay. A gay party of cadets and midshipmen went down on the steamer *Daniel Drew*, and I presume they had a splendid time, for they were evidently in complete training.

The day has been occupied by the Academic Board in the examination of those cadets who failed to pass the regular examinations which were closed last week. Of course nothing is known as yet as to the result, though it is probable the majority of these unfortunates have succeeded by "cramming" to pass muster a second time.

The second class of cadets drilled to-day before Inspector-General Schriver and the Board of Visitors, Gen. Pitcher, Gen. Myer, and others, under the direction of First Lieut. R. P. Strong, of the Seventh Infantry, detailed at this point as signal officer. At 5 o'clock, a flag station was established in front of the hotel, and another on the top of Fort Putnam, under Crow Nest Mountain, another at the Cemetery at the north gate, and a second receiving station at Roe's Hotel. As soon as the stations had all reported to the receiving station, Gen. Schriver sent several messages through the five stations by means of the code of flag signals, the cadets of the second class performing all the labor of manipulating the signal flags. The signaling proved a decided success, and Gen. Schriver expressed considerable satisfaction at the exhibition. As soon as the signal telegraphing was concluded, the engineer corps stationed here appeared on the lawn with a flying telegraph train, and they proceeded at once to operate. At the word of command the train started on the double quick from Fort Putnam to Roe's Hotel, and established telegraph stations at both points. From the hotel a second line of telegraph wire was run out to the north gate, and messages were sent over the entire line by the cadets. After a complete exhibition had been made of this branch of the signal service, the flag signals were combined with the telegraph, messages being forwarded by telegraphic instrument and wire and answered by the flag signals. This operation was then reversed with the most perfect success. This is the first time the system of telegraphic field and flag signals has been exhibited at West Point. Both Gen. Meyer, of the Signal Corps service, and Lieut. Strong, are self-educated men as regards their military standing, and it speaks well for both officers that they are ordered to West Point, notwithstanding the fact that they are not graduates of the institution. The benefit of such a course of instruction cannot fail to be an important one to the Academy.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Professors and officers of the West Point Academy gave a dinner at Cozzens' Hotel to the officers of the Practice Squadron. The affair was necessarily an exclusive one, and those guests who were invited received the following note:

"West Point, N. Y., June 20, 1868.

Prof. Mahan, in behalf of the Professors and officers of the United States Military Academy, requests the pleasure of your company at a dinner to be given at Cozzens' Hotel, in honor of the officers of the United States Naval Practice Squadron."

The tables were spread in the most lavish manner by the worthy host, and the dinner was enjoyed by the guests with full zest. Besides the Academic and Military Staffs of the West Point Academy, there were present Lieut.-Commander Luce, commanding the Practice Squadron, who was accompanied by all the officers of the fleet. The civic guests invited to the dinner were Hon. Gouverneur Kemble, Ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish, Ex-Minister Bigelow, Mr. Parrott, (the great gun man,) Major Gen. Robert Anderson, Gen. Greene, (who has a son in the naval and one in the Military Academy, Capt. Chandler and Capt. Mullany, of the United States Navy. After the several courses of the dinner had been disposed of, Prof. Mahan made a short speech, welcoming the naval officers, and touching upon the pleasing episode of their visit in very complimentary terms. The list of toasts was limited to two, "To the Navy," and "To our Absent Friends." Short addresses were made by a few of the invited guests and the affair terminated.

The Practice Squadron will leave West Point on Monday morning, at an early hour, when the customary salutes will be exchanged by the cadets of both Academies. Everything is very quiet here this evening, and we are enjoying the magnificent breeze as it comes down the Hudson.

G. F. W.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Twenty-second Regiment Excursion—Current Movements and Miscellaneous News.

Adjt.-Gen. S. E. Marvin announces in recent orders that the following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending June 13:

Ninth Brigade—D. A. Tiller, Quartermaster, with rank from June 2, *vice* Charles H. Douglass, resigned; Edward De Forrest, Aid-de-Camp, with rank from June 2, *vice* D. A. Teller, promoted.

Second Infantry—John D. Taylor, First Lieutenant, with rank from March 13, *vice* James A. Hearn, dismissed; John B. Walwork, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 20, 1868, *vice* Wm. J. Orr, dismissed.

Fourteenth Infantry—Benjamin S. Stein, First Lieutenant, with rank from Nov. 2, 1867, *vice* James M. Leer, appointed Quartermaster; Alfred Deacon, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Nov. 2, 1867, *vice* B. S. Stein, promoted to First Lieutenant; Wm. M. Campbell, First Lieutenant, with rank from Dec. 8, 1867, *vice* Charles Schurig, promoted.

Forty-seventh Infantry—George E. Orton, Adjutant, with rank from May 18, *vice* Isaac J. Geery, promoted Lieut.-Colonel; George W. Head, Quartermaster with rank from May 18, *vice* F. Scholes, promoted.

Seventy-fourth Infantry—New Company organization, officers rank from June 1: Daniel D. Nash, Captain; Chas. E. Walbridge, First Lieutenant; Oscar T. Richards, Second Lieutenant.

First Regiment Artillery—Stephen M. Wright, Adjutant, with rank from May 27, *vice* Jerome G. Atkinson, resigned; Wm. B. Dimon, First Lieutenant, with rank from May 26, *vice* Jerome B. Kiersted.

RESIGNED.

The following resignations have been accepted during the week ending June 13:

Fourteenth Infantry—First Lieut. Joseph H. Corliss, June 11.

Twenty-first Infantry—Lieut.-Col. H. G. Eastman, June 11.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Second Lieut. George Messer and Peter Kios, to date June 15.

Forty-eighth Infantry—Capt. R. C. Day, June 11.

Seventy-fourth Infantry—Capt. Edgar B. Jewett, June 13.

EXCURSION BY THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Many of the arrangements for the projected encampment of the Twenty-second Regiment at Long Branch have now been concluded, and the various committees are diligently at work perfecting them. The date of the encampment has been fixed for Wednesday, Aug. 12, in order to accommodate those whose business would not permit them to go at the time first proposed. The intention is for the regiment to leave the City by boat and special train on Wednesday, the 11th, arriving at Long Branch, and pitching their camp the same afternoon. Thursday will be devoted to practice, Friday to competition between the members of each company, and Saturday to the shooting for the prizes, closing the day by a grand hop at the hotel, and returning to the City early Monday morning, in time for the men to go to business.

Arrangements have been made for the regiment to take their meals at the Stetson House during their stay, their time being too limited for them to cook for themselves, and the camp will be pitched in its immediate vicinity.

The total expense of the trip for the whole time, including the band, has been fixed at $15 per man. The expense is fixed by the Committee at $12, but is made $15 to cover extra expenses for erecting targets, &c., which cannot now be estimated. The Board of Officers, however, guarantee that the assessment shall not exceed $15, and several have agreed to become personally responsible for the payment of any deficiency. In case of a surplus it will be returned to the men.

The regiment has been very successful in obtaining prizes to be competed for by both individuals and companies, and therefore the affair promises to be a great success. The State authorities are heartily coöperating with the movement, and have agreed to supply full camp equipage and to furnish the regiment with new Springfield rifles in place of the short Enfield which are now used by it, an offer which, on account of the superior accuracy of the Springfield arm, will probably be accepted. As an attempt to introduce marksmanship as a part of the duties of our citizen-soldiers, we wish the encampment the distinguished success it merits.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.

Gen. Marvin announces in General Orders No. 15, that in pursuance to the authority conveyed in section 5, chapter 651, Laws of 1868, the Assessors of the several towns, wards and cities will erase from the assessment rolls the names of all persons who belong to a regularly organized fire company, and all persons who have served the full term required by law and are now "exempt firemen."

All regular and exempt firemen will be regarded and treated as exempt from the payment of the $1 tax for military purposes.

SECOND DIVISION.

The Fifth and Eleventh Brigades, and Division Staff, will parade on Saturday, July 4, to celebrate the Ninety-second Anniversary of our National Independence. The Fifth Brigade will form on the easterly side of Hicks-street, right on Cranberry-street. The Eleventh Brigade will form on the easterly side of Willow-street, right on Cranberry-street. The column will move promptly at 8 o'clock A. M., and the parade will be dismissed at or before 9:30 A. M. The line of march will be designated in subsequent orders. As the command passes the City Hall, the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Honorable the Mayor and the Common Council. Commanding officers will conform to the general rules for parades and reviews contained in Appendix II., Upton's Tactics.

DISBANDED ORGANIZATIONS.

The following circular is to be read to each company and regiment on the day they assemble for disbandment by the commandant of the regiment, or the commanding officer of the company, or the mustering officer:

General Headquarters—State of New-York,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Albany, June 5, 1868.

CIRCULAR.

To the Members of the National Guard disbanded by General Orders, No 14, dated June 5, 1868:

In disbanding organizations of the National Guard, in compliance with the law enacted by the recent Legislature, the Commander-in-Chief desires to convey to the members of such companies and regiments his hearty thanks for the services rendered by them. The military service—the most important duty of citizenship, and frequently the most onerous—is now, after its salvation of our country, acknowledged by all to be honorable and praiseworthy; but its duties have been too often considered as burdensome and oppressive.

You voluntarily assumed these duties, undoubtedly at great personal sacrifice, and have labored to perfect yourselves in military attainments. If your active services as soldiers have not been required, you have ever been prepared for the necessity. Your fellow-citizens are largely indebted to you for your unselfish labors, and for the voluntary assumption of their share of the burden which in one sense rests equally on all. The gradual restoration of public order, and the peaceful aspect of foreign relations, has rendered expedient a reduction of the military establishment of the State, to such force as would be easily and ungrudgingly sustained. In making such reduction, the public interest has been alone consulted without intention of undue prejudice or favoritism in any direction. It has become necessary under the provisions of law to discharge about 20,000 National Guardsmen, and in making the arrangements therefor, it has been attempted to retain those organizations that by their location could best fulfill the demands of the entire State, for an efficient military force. In a dense population, as in cities and large towns, the performance of military duty is rendered easy by the opportunities for frequent assemblage for evening drills, and for battalion instruction and drill. In a sparse population such opportunities are very unfrequent, and obtained only by a great sacrifice of time by those who are too often unprepared to sustain the expenditure. In great centres of population, the military force is also more frequently required for the sustentation of the laws and public order, while it is quickly assembled and readily transported to the most distant points when required by the public safety.

The military education you have received has better fitted you, by its discipline and subordination, for the peaceful duties of citizenship, and in the deplorable alternative of war, you will be better prepared for that service to your country which you will freely offer.

Though your association with the active militia is dissolved, your military relations to the State are continued, as you return to that reserve force which comprises the great mass of your fellow-citizens. You will thus have an opportunity, through your intelligent understanding of the purposes and importance of the National Guard, to correct erroneous impressions, remove prejudices and vindicate the character of the organization with which you have been honorably connected. Provision has been made for credit for your past service should you again enroll yourselves in the National Guard.

I again, in the name of the Commander-in-Chief, thank you for your past services, which in themselves are assurances that in all the duties of citizenship you will be found prompt and efficient.

Very respectfully,
S. E. MARVIN,
Adjutant-General.

Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

In compliance with General Brigade Orders No. 5, the Seventh Regiment will parade in full fatigue for brigade drill, on Monday, June 22. Roll-call of companies at 2:15 o'clock P. M. A large majority of the members having voted to visit Norwich, Conn., this regiment will embark for that city on Thursday, July 9, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., in full uniform, with knapsack containing fatigue jacket and white pants. The overcoat will be rolled and carried upon the knapsack. The Quartermaster and Commissary will make the necessary arrangements for transportation and subsistence, which, with other details, will be duly announced in General Orders. Louis B. Rader having been appointed Commissary Sergeant *vice* Lefferts, resigned, will be respected and obeyed accordingly. F. G. Clearman and A. T. Jacobs having been expelled by a vote of Company "F," the action of the company is confirmed.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Fourth Company of the Seventh Regiment will celebrate the sixty-second anniversary of its organization by an excursion to the Highlands, N. J., on Thursday, the 25th inst.

The several regiments of the Third Brigade will parade in full fatigue uniform, for practice in evolutions of the brigade, to-morrow, the 22d of June, on Tompkins-square. Brigade line will be formed at 3 o'clock P. M. Regimental field and staff officers mounted.

Col. Anton Meyer, of the Fifth Regiment, has returned from Europe.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Accidents and Incidents.—Michael Nagle, who resides at No. 48 Harrison-street, was drowned while bathing, last evening, at the foot of North Moore-street. His body was recovered, and taken to his late residence, where an inquest will be held.... An unknown colored boy, about 13 years of age, was drowned last evening while bathing at the foot of Fifty-ninth-street North River. His body was not recovered. His clothes, consisting of gray pants and jacket and brown hat are at the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house.... Reuben Harvey, aged 10, of No. 154 Eighth-avenue, was injured about the face by the explosion of torpedos. He was taken to his home...... John Bork, a German emigrant, aged 60, was prostrated by the heat at the foot of Chambers-street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital...... John Smith, aged 18, residing at No. 325 Rivington-street, had his leg and foot seriously injured by a runaway horse at the corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... Samuel Williams, aged 13, fell out of a fifth-story window, at No. 7 Pitt-street, into the yard, and sustained dangerous injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... Emma Tuskey, aged eight months, died suddenly at No. 77 Allen-street, yesterday. An inquest will be held to-day.... Last evening the horses attached to car No. 117 of the Seventh-avenue Railroad ran away while passing through Greene-street. James V. Hindes, the driver, was severely injured. He was taken to his home, No. 756 Sixth-avenue.... John Murray, colored, fell from his truck in Clarke-street and the wheels passed over his legs, injuring them severely. He was taken to his home.

The Oppenheim Burglary.—John Anderson and George Watson, who were arrested on Friday by the Fourteenth Precinct Police, were arraigned before Alderman Moore, at the Tombs, charged with having, on the 7th inst., entered the store of C. J. Oppenheim & Bros., No. 475 Broadway, and stolen therefrom $6,000 worth of cloaks, mantillas and shawls. Mr. Edward Mattes, of No. 41 Mercer-street, testified that on the day in question he noticed the accused walking to and fro in front of the store, and finally rapped at the door, which was opened by some one inside, and the prisoners entered. The accused demanded an examination, which was granted, and they were committed to prison to await the result.

A Watch Stolen.—Yesterday George Valentine was arraigned before Justice Mansfield, of the Essex Market Police Court, upon the complaint of Joseph W. Hilton, who alleged that he had stolen his watch, valued at $200. He says that Friday evening he was accosted in the street by Valentine, and that he could not get out of his company for some time. Finally shaking him off at the corner of East Broadway and Rutgers-street, he discovered the next moment that his watch was gone. Officers Walker and Jarboe of the Tenth Precinct, after some search, arrested the accused, but failed to find the property. The prisoner was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

Effects of the Heat.—Adonai Van Holen, aged 83, a resident of Kinderhook, N. Y., was prostrated by the heat while passing through Beekman-street yesterday afternoon, and was cared for at the Second Precinct Police-station. Patrick Brennan, a laborer, was overcome by the heat in Avenue B, near Sixteenth-street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The unknown man who died yesterday at Mount Sinai Hospital from the effects of the heat, has been identified as Bernard Zeigler, a carpenter employed at Grube's shop, in Twenty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue.

Fire in Frankfort-street.—Shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the drug store of P. A. White, No. 45 Frankfort-street, which was caused by the bursting of an alcohol lamp on the counter. Damage about $1,500; insured for $2,500 in the Excelsior, $2,000 in the State of New-Jersey and $2,000 in the Fire and Marine Companies.

Another Dry-goods Palace.—Lake & McCreery, the well-known dry-goods merchants, have purchased the property on the northwest corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street, with a front of 77 feet on Broadway, by 222 feet on Eleventh-street, and under the supervision of Mr. John Kellum, architect, are about to erect a magnificent iron building for their retail business, which they expect to have completed and ready for occupation next Spring.

A Boy Thief.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Louisa Rey, of No. 38 Morton-street, Brooklyn, was waiting for a train at the Harlem Depot, when John Ward, a boy only eleven years of age, snatched her pocket-book from her hand and ran away with it. He was pursued and captured by Officer Nicholson, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and the pocket-book, with the $65 it contained, recovered. Being arraigned before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, the young culprit pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

Colored Young Men's Christian Association.—To-morrow evening the annual strawberry entertainment and social gathering of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association of this City will be held at the Jefferson Assembly Rooms, corner of Sixth and Greenwich avenues. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. John Peterson, of St. Philip's Church; Rev. Wm. Spelman, of Baptist Church; Rev. Wm. F. Butler, of Zion Church, and Rev. Henry Davis, of Bethel Church.

Arrest of Juvenile Thieves.—Charles Gilbert and Robert Silmey, boys about 16 years of age, entered the store of Anthony M. Hall, No. 66 Leonard-street, and made off with several pieces of calico. While going through Church-street with the goods in their possession they were intercepted and arrested by Officer Edwards, of the Fifth Precinct. They were committed for trial by Alderman Moore.

Jewelry Theft.—Rosa Curley, No. 609 Ninth-street, on the 31st of May missed a gold watch and chain, a pair of ear-rings and a finger ring, all valued at $118, and suspecting they had been stolen by Julius Asaroff, a resident of the same house, caused his arrest. The prisoner, who is a boy of sixteen years, admitted his guilt when arraigned before Justice Mansfield, at Essex Market Police Court, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

Picnic and Cotillion Excursion.—Council No. 1, U. L. A., have an excursion to Dudley's Grove on Tuesday. A Grant and Colfax demonstration will take place at the Grove, with addresses by Major Douglas Campbell, Mr. Geo. W. Bungay, Hon. C. R. Goodman, Major Haggerty and others. Chas. Anderson, of the Union Glee Club, with other vocalists, will furnish the musical treat.

Dishonest Clerk.—George G. Atte, a German, living at No. 41 Bowery, and in the employ of Albert C. Kuck, No. 45 Fulton-street, was accused of stealing $76 from the store where he was engaged. He admitted his guilt when arraighed before Justice Mansfield, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

A Boy Stabbed.—Charles Kelly and James Keating, boys, became involved in a quarrel in Roosevelt-street yesterday morning, when James stabbed Charles in the left shoulder, inflicting a serious wound. Keating was arrested by Sergt. Carr, of the Fourth Precinct, and Alderman Moore committed him for trial.

The Morgue.—There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from the foot of Spring-street, the body of an unknown man; had on blue blouse, blue woolen shirt, dark heavy pants and boots. The body was too much decomposed to be placed in the Morgue.

Minor City Items.—During the past week the Police of this City made 1,866 arrests, an increase of 205 over the previous week.... Herbert A Drake, while at work at the new building in Tenth-avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-third-street, fell from a scaffold, and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to the hospital.... At an early hour yesterday morning the residence of J. Grunhart, No. 238 Spring-street, was entered by sneak thieves, who stole a quantity of wearing apparel, with which they escaped.... On Friday evening Martin Sheehy went in bathing at the foot of East Forty-eighth-street, and when last seen was in the middle of the river on his way to Blackwell's Island. As nothing further has been seen or heard from him, it is supposed that he was drowned.... Michael Lynch, a 'longshoreman, residing in Eighty-eighth-street, was run over on Pier No. 18 East River by a truck, and one of his legs was fractured. He was taken home.... Coroner Flynn held an inquest yesterday in the case of Daniel Kennedy, the laborer who was killed on the 17th inst. by the premature explosion of a blast in Eighty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.... Coroner Flynn held an inquest over the remains of John Wauz, a Norwegian, 55 years of age, who committed suicide several days since by hanging himself in his room at No. 128 Eldridge-street. A verdict in accordance was rendered.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Republican Conventions.—The Republicans of the First Assembly District will hold a Convention on Thursday, July 2, at Yonkers, to select delegates to represent the District in approaching State and Congressional Conventions. For the same purpose, the Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County will meet at the Standard House, White Plains, on Saturday next, June 27, and the Republicans of the Third District of Westchester County will meet at Sing Sing on Wednesday, July 1.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Pollard vs. Pollard.—The other day E. A. Pollard, late of the South, made a complaint before Justice Cornwell, at the City Hall Police Court, charging his wife with threatening to shoot him dead, and yesterday morning the case came up for a hearing. The counsel on both sides had evidently succeeded in some measure modifying the enmity existing between the parties immediately interested, for they refrained from all criminations and recriminations so much indulged in during the past week when they met in court. After some discussion, Justice Cornwell discharged the defendant, Mrs. Maria Antoinette Natalie Pollard on her recognizance to keep the peace.

Fatal Embankment Accident.—About 6 o'clock yesterday evening the embankment of the cellar of Obernier & Co.'s lager-beer brewery, Washington and Prospect streets, E. D., caved in and buried George Hammill and John Singer. When brought to the surface Hammill was found to be lifeless. He leaves a wife and three children at No. 79 Varet-street, E. D. Singer was seriously injured, one of his legs being fractured. He was removed to his residence, No. 25 Meeker-avenue. Embankment accidents of a fatal character are of frequent occurrence in the section of the Eastern District where the above occurred.

The Journeymen Bakers.—The journeymen bakers held a meeting last night at No. 72 Myrtle-avenue, when a committee of three was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Bakers' Protective Union of New-York, in reference to the strike of the journeymen bakers of Brooklyn. The bakers of Brooklyn, it appears, are under the impression that they are not sustained by the society men of New-York as they should be. It was stated that the places of the men on the strike were being filled by men from New-York. The Treasurer of the Society reported that $70 had been divided among the men out of employment during the past week.

Corner-stone of the New Roman Catholic Cathedral.—Arrangements have been made for an immense turn out of Roman Catholic citizens and civic societies, with martial music and flags, to-day, on the occasion of the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new cathedral, fronting on Lafayette, between Vanderbilt and Clermont avenues. A sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. McCloskey, Archbishop of New-York.

Military Order for the Fourth of July.—Major-Gen. Duryea has issued an order to the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades, and the staff of the Second Division of the National Guard, S. N. Y., to parade on Saturday, July 4, to celebrate the ninety-second anniversary of our National Independence.

Brooklyn Baptists.—In nineteen Baptist Churches in Brooklyn there are 6,252 members, and during the last year there were 443 baptisms. This presents a gain on the membership of 1857 of 543 persons and a loss in three churches of 54.

Police Arrests for Last Week.—The number of arrests made by the Police in Brooklyn last week was 405.

NEW-JERSEY.

Death from Attempted Abortion.—Coroner Warren, of Jersey City, yesterday received information that a woman named Henrietta Berry, wife of Edwd. Berry, residing in Van Winkle-street, between Palisade and Hudson avenues, South Bergen, had died suddenly, as was supposed, by suicide or from some other unnatural cause. The Coroner made inquiries, and learned that the deceased had been *enciente* about three months, and attempted to procure an abortion by taking some kind of medicine, but failed to accomplish her purpose. On Thursday she resorted to the use of some kind of an instrument, by which it is supposed that she was injured internally, as she immediately grew worse, and although a physician was called in, death resulted within twenty-four hours. The Coroner last evening summoned a jury, and after viewing the body adjourned the inquest for the purpose of having a *post-mortem* examination made. Deceased was 38 years of age, and the mother of four children.

Nicolson Pavement.—A special meeting of the Newark Common Council was held Friday evening. In accordance with an act passed by the last Legislature, which authorizes the city to issue bonds to pay for the repaving of any streets with Nicolson, Belgian, or other pavement, for which the majority of the property-holders on said streets may ask, a resolution was passed instructing the Clerk to procure printed petitions for circulation among the owners of property on Broad and Market streets, that their signatures may be obtained, and the number of feet owned by each.

Mad Dogs.—A rabid dog rushed yesterday into the house of Capt. Ryan, No. 99 Washington-street, Newark, and attempted to bite Mrs. Ryan. She managed to shut the animal up in a room, and the Captain, coming in shortly afterward, killed it with a crowbar. Another rabid dog was killed the day before in Kinney-street, Newark. Three children of a gentleman in South Orange were also recently bitten, but the flesh round the wound having been cut away, it is believed they are now out of danger.

Stopped.—Mr. Hunt, a jeweler in Newark, attempted to sail for Europe yesterday, but his intentions having become known to his wife, she acquainted Police officers, who had Mr. Hunt arrested. While in the Station-house he was accused by Mr. Nesbitt, No. 133 Warren-street, with having robbed him of $25, money and value. The property was found in Hunt's possession. He was committed for trial.

Narrow Escape.—While a cart belonging to a firm in New-York, laden with strawberries, was crossing the New-Jersey Railroad, at Green-street crossing, Jersey City, it was struck by a train of box cars loaded with stone, which was being backed down the track. The cart and horse were both carried some distance, but the only damage resulting was the breaking of one of the wheels of the wagon.

Atrocious Assault.—A warrant was placed yesterday into the hands of Constable Lynch, at Jersey City, for the arrest of a man named Patrick Kilroy, who is charged with having committed an atrocious assault and battery on Jas. Sharry, by striking him several violent blows, and knocking him against the wheels of a cart, thereby inflicting severe injuries.

Election of Officers.—The St. Peters T. A. B. Society, Jersey City, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Michael Dunne; Vice-President, Martin Geraghty; Recording Secretary, Patrick Loftus; Corresponding-Secretary, John Madden; Treasurer, Patrick Rooney; Marshal, Michael Walsh.

Robberies.—The grocery store of Mr. Lyons, No. 39 Kinney-street, Newark, was broken into on Friday night, and robbed of a small amount in money and some goods.... Yesterday a coat belonging to Enoch S. Shiver, which contained a pair of gold spectacles, was stolen from the bar-room of the Passaic Hotel, Newark.

Sunstroke.—Rev. Mr. Meredith, of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Newark, was sunstruck yesterday noon, while walking down Broad-street. He was taken to the rear of the church, where he in a few hours afterward revived. The reverend gentleman had only just returned from Albany, where he had attended a funeral.

Serious Accident.—A child, three years old, named Margaret J. Conway, fell yesterday out the window of the second story in the house No. 19 Prospect-street, Jersey City. In the fall the child's head struck on the ground and sustained serious injury.

Bayonne Yacht Club.—This Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commodore, Chas. Gunther; Vice-Commodore, Isaac Van Winkle; Rear Commodore, Henry D. Van Nostrand; Secretary, Frederick Hopkins.

Forging Pension Papers.—Charles Morris was brought before Commissioner Whitehead yesterday, at Newark, on a charge of having forged pension papers. He was remanded for further examination.

Horse Racing.—A horse race is to come off at the Hackensack Junction on Thursday next. Three celebrated running horses are already entered for the contest.

The Weather.—The thermometer stood in Jersey City yesterday, 2 P. M., at 90 degrees.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

BOTTOMRY—OWNER—BRITISH VESSEL.

John Taylor vs. The Barkentine Kathleen.—This was a libel, filed by a resident of Halifax, to recover the amount of a bottomry bond executed to him at Halifax upon the *Kathleen* for the sum of $3,240 in Nova Scotia currency. The bond was executed June 3, 1865, by Henry Barthe, who was master and half owner of the vessel. The other half owner was a man named Lucis, of Sorel, in Canada. The vessel had met with injuries, and the moneys were advanced to pay her bills, and were to be repaid within ten days after she arrived at New-York. She arrived July 19, and the libel was filed Aug. 7. The answer was put in by one Charlton, who claimed to be owner of the vessel, on 27th September, when the answer was filed, and to have been in possession of her when she was seized. The ground of defence was that no necessity was shown for the advance of the money, and that Barthe did not send to Canada to see if he could procure the money, and that the vessel being a British vessel in a British port, with a British master, the bottomry was not authorized.

Held by the Court.—That Barthe had an undoubted right to create a bottomry on his own interest in the vessel without the evidence of any necessity for doing so. (1 Pars. Mar. Law. 410, 411 and cases cited.) That as to the interest of his coöwner, the evidence showed that the repairs and supplies were necessary and incurred on the credit of the vessel, and that the money was lent on the bottomry to pay for them, and was indispensable to free the vessel from the charges for them and that it is therefore no objection to a recovery on the bond that the loan was effected after the repairs and fitments were made and the supplies furnished. (The *Yuba*, 4 Blatch C. C. R. 352.) That the necessity for the repairs and supplies being shown, it is for the claimant to establish that the money could have been obtained in some other way than by bottomry (the *Virgin* 8 Pet. 538) and that no such fact has been shown.

That the master did communicate with his friends in Canada by telegraph, and could not procure funds, except by bottomry, and that the bottomry was justifiable and the maritime premium of 20 per cent. justifiable on the evidence.

Decree for libelants for $3,240 with interest.

For libelant, Messrs. Markin and Smith; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Donohue and Cooke.

SALVAGE—COSTS.

William E. Gladwich vs. The Steamboat Jack Jewett.—This was a libel by the owner of the steamboat *Gamecock*, claiming to recover salvage. The *Gamecock* was towing a vessel from New-Haven to New-York on Oct. 16, 1866, when she discovered the *Jack Jewett* lying at a wharf at Riker's Island on fire. The libel alleged that the fire was put out by the exertions of those on the *Gamecock*, with her steam pump, and claimed as salvage 75 per cent. of the value of the *Jack Jewett*, which was alleged to be $4,500.

The answer set up that the fire had been burning two hours, and had so far burned down when the *Gamecock* came up that the crew of the *Jack Jewett* had come back to her and were extinguishing the fire in her timbers and hull, and that what the *Gamecock* did was of no real service, and was done against the will and remonstrance of those in charge of the *Jewett*; that the libellant had lost all lien for salvage because he left the vessel in possession of the claimant, and that the Court had no jurisdiction because the *Jewett* was moored to a wharf, and not on the high seas.

Held by the Court—That, as the libellant was not personally engaged in rendering the service, and filed the libel now in behalf of those who were so interested, but simply as owner, there can be no award of salvage compensation to him. (The *Charlotte*, 3 W. Rob., 68–72.) But he is entitled to a reasonable compensation for the use of his vessel. That, as the *Gamecock* was engaged in pumping water on the *Jewett*, and was delayed in all three or four hours, and the *Jewett* had the benefit of her steam pump, the sum of $150 is sufficient compensation. That, in view of the fact that the owner of the *Jack Jewett* did not hear of the claim for salvage until the libel was filed, which was six weeks after the fire; and, in view of the unconscionable amount demanded as salvage, in a case which is not a case of salvage at all, the decree will be without costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Donohue and Cook; for claimant, Mr. Hill.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

James Drake et al. vs. Francis Goodridge, Survivor, et al.—This was a suit in equity. The plaintiffs, who are aliens, had recovered judgments in the Supreme Court of the State against the firm of Ezra B. Goodridge & Co., on which executions had been issued and personal property sold. They then brought this suit, alleging that certain parcels of real estate, the title to which stood in the name of one of the members of the firm, were really partnership property, and seeking to have them declared to be such and applied to the payment of their judgments. Their claim was contested by creditors of the individual member who held the title and by mortgagees of the property. The case now came on for final hearing.

Blatchford, J.—My conclusions in this case are these: 1. This Court has jurisdiction to reward the relief sought by the plaintiffs. 2. The plaintiffs have joined the proper parties as defendants to the suit. 3. These four pieces of property, namely: (1.) The lease of the Broad-street property; (2.) The Wall-street property; (3.) The New-street and Exchange-place property; (4.) The Broadway and Thirty-second-street property, must all of them be decreed to have been copartnership property of the firm of Ezra B. Goodridge & Co., and as such to have been personal estate and not real estate. 4. The plaintiffs, by bringing this suit, after exhausting their remedies by judgment and execution in their suits in the State Court, have acquired a lien, preference or priority to be first paid out of the proceeds of said four pieces of property, to the exclusion of the other creditors of Ezra B. Goodridge & Co. (McCalmont vs. Lawrence, 1 Blatchf. C. C. R., 232, 235; *In re* Allen, 1 N. Y. Leg. Obs. 115, 117; Day vs. Washburne, 24 How., 352, 355; Adler vs. Fenton, Id. 407, 411; Jones vs. Green, 1 Wallace, 330.) 5. This Court having jurisdiction of the case by reason of the incumbrance, or cloud or obstacle which obstructs the enforcement of the legal remedy of the plaintiffs, and because it appears that the remedy afforded them at law is ineffectual to reach the property in question, will apply the property to the satisfaction of the plaintiffs' judgments directly, by its own method of proceeding. (Jones vs. Green, 1 Wallace, 330; McCalmont vs. Lawrence, 1 Blatch. C. C. R., 232.) 6. The fact that the judgments of the plaintiffs were recovered in a Court of the State of New-York, is no objection to the granting of the relief prayed for, (Wilkinson vs. Yale, 6 McLean, 16; Bean vs. Smith, 2 Mason, 252, 268; Ingraham vs. Dawson, 20 How., 486, 494.) 7. The widows of Ezra B. Goodridge and Franklin F. Randolph are not entitled to dower in any of such property until the trust thus existing in favor of the plaintiffs as creditors of the copartnership, in respect to such property, is fully executed, (Dyer vs. Clark, 5 Metcalf, 562; Howard vs. Priest, Id., 582; Collumb vs. Read, 24 N. Y. 505.) 8. The bill must be dismissed as to the Broadway and Thirty-third-street property. 9. A decree will be entered in accordance with these views, and saving the rights of the holders of the mortgages on the property.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Seward; for defendants, Mr. Lane, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Parsons and Judge Bonney.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barrett.

IMPORTANT TO DEBTORS.

Francisco Llado vs. Mangin & Naughton.—This was a petition by the defendants to be discharged from imprisonment under an execution against their person, upon assigning all their property under the statute. The plaintiff showed in opposition that the petitioners, after having promised payment many times, agreed to either give back the goods or pay for them on Jan. 11, 1868, and in the meantime disposed of them for less than their value and absconded, one of them being arrested as he was on the dock to start for California, and contended that these facts showed "that their proceedings were not just and fair," as required by the statute (citing 2 E. D., Smith, 429,) besides making some technical objections, while the petitioners contended that this language only applied to their proceedings upon this application.

Barrett, J.—I am bound by Watson's case, 2 E. D., Smith, 429, which is directly in point. The defendants proceedings, under that authority, were not just and fair as contemplated by the statute, in that they disposed of the very goods purchased from the plaintiffs, with the intent to injure and defraud them. Application denied.

J. F. Miller, for petitioners; George W. Wingate, opposed.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following mentioned wills were admitted to probate, viz.: Of Anton Engle, Edith Sands, William Summers, William Gross, Elisha Corwin, Mary B. Waterman, Patrick Rourke, Peter Heddisheimer, Philip H. Phillips, Selena B. Asten.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named: Garrett G. Fetter, Wm. Lyons, Arthur Britton, Wm. Fuchs, Nicholas Flannegan, Ludwig Schirbnempf, Henry Von Willer, E. C. Hamilton, Hannah Ferrell, Rose Morris, Mary Patterson, Wm. Doherty, Henry Engelbrich, Henry Krack, Robt. Murphy, Wm. B. Thompson, Mary S. Brackett, John Commington.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Were as follows: Jacob C. Rommer of Herman Roth, Emma Teed of Adelaide, Emma and William Teed, Wm. H. Aiken of Amy K. Aiken, Francis K. Mackintosh of Angus M., Edith M. and Alexander B. Mackintosh.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 20.

By Judge Ingraham.

Schmitt vs. Hoffman; motion granted.

Freeborn vs. Howlett; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

Clara Flanders vs. Charles J. Flanders; report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Carl R. Webs vs. Elizabeth Webs; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 20.

By Judge Garvin.

Hecker et al. vs. Beecher et al.; motion for injunction granted with $10 costs to abide event.

The same vs. Sypher et al.; the same decision.

Hernstein vs. Way et al.; motion granted without costs.

Ammidion et al. vs. Wicks et al.; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Cornelius Murphy to be discharged from custody; prisoner discharged.

Morsell vs. Markham; motion granted without costs.

Morrow vs. Berck; complaint dismissed.

Kiernan vs. Wasserman; injunction vacated with $10 costs.

Laurence vs. Wolf; default opened on payment of costs.

Blanchard vs. Colby Skirt Company; motion granted with $10 costs.

Sheridan vs. Keily, Sheriff; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Orth et al. vs. Schuepel: default opened and cause referred.

In the matter of the petition of James B. Stevens to be discharged from custody; referred back to magistrate for further examination, and in the meantime the prisoner to remain in custody.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 20.

By Judge Barrett.

Yngnanzo vs. Salomon; motion granted conditionally. (See mem. with Clerk.)

By Judge Brady.

Atwater vs. Pearl; motion granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

The following wills were proved last week: Jeremiah Piper, Catherine E. Harvey, Albert H. Motz, Henry Olman, Stephen Weeks and Thomas Ford, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted relating to the estates of Michael McMahon, Charles P. Casselas, Wm. Shand, Charles Albrecht, George A. Morand, Chas. Bachus, and Margaret Stevens, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of Guardianship were granted as follows: Fanny N., Robert R., Wm. J., Edwin C., and John L. Wintringham, minors, to Fanny Wintringham, their mother.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Saturday, June 20—11:15 A. M.

There is nothing doing at the Stock Exchange to-day.

Frankfort, Saturday, June 20.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 77⅝@77¾ for the old issue.

Liverpool, Saturday, June 20—11:15 A. M.

Cotton—The market opens firmer, and the sales of the day are likely to reach 15,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Orleans..........................11⅝d.@11¾d.
Middling Uplands..........................11⅜d.@11½d.

Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s. 9d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 9d. ℔ cental for California White, and 12s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western. Oats, 3s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 32s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

Provisions—Beef, 110s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 80s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 64s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 53s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Produce—Resin, 6s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for Common Wilmington. Tallow, 45s. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 28s. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum dull at 1s. 4d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum has advanced to 9d. ℔ gallon.

Sugar has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 26s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

Antwerp, Saturday, June 20.

Petroleum, 47 fr. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

Frankfort, Saturday, June 20.

United States Five-twenties close at 77⅝@77¾ for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool, Saturday, June 20—3 P. M.

Cotton—The market closed firmer, and prices have advanced a fraction. The following are the closing prices:

Middling Uplands..........................11½d.
Middling Orleans..........................11¾d.

The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales

Breadstuffs—The market is generally quiet. Corn 34s. 9d. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. California Wheat has declined to 13s. 8d. ℔ cental; No. 2 Red Western 12s. 4d.

Provisions—Pork is dull at 80s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

Antwerp, Saturday, June 20.

Petroleum 47f. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

[Advertisement.]

The house of Charles Dennis, Esq., Vice-President of the Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company, was saved from burglars on Thursday night last by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

June 20—*In steamship City of Antwerp for Liverpool*—Miss Agnes Rogers, Miss Kate and Miss Mary Campbell, Mrs. Crichton and daughter, Mrs. Eilbeck, 3 children and servant, Hugh Biesson, wife and 3 children, Thomas Cox, Mr. Henderson, Capt. Wotton, Mrs. J. T. Bush and 3 daughters, D. Samuels, W. S. Donnell, E. Heidetgges, George B. Sesson, Don S. Pans and Don Andres Brases, Manuel de Liano, James E. Beruford, Wm. & Sam'l Roberts, Capt. F. Brannigan, J. B. Wallace, Robert Hazleton, Horace Perkins, R. T. Gomes, John Thintone, Alderman Reilly, Wm. J. Reilly, Bernard John Reilly, Wm. Davis, Clarence A. Seward, Henry Sanford, S. A. Blatchford, C. Hempstead, Charles Dickson, Henry B. Dickson, Mr. De Forest, James Galway, E. A. Boyd, W. A. Scheas, E. C. Russell, wife and daughter; Edwin M. Felt, Edward S. Heydecker, G. B. Sanguinetti, Miss Sanguinetti, John Wilson, George Gregg, John Cookie, George C. Steele, Jr., Lewis S. Clarke, Miss Furay, Mrs. Lefevre, Mrs. Stephen Cox, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Cambell, R. McClevery, J. Davenport, Mrs. Ross and daughter, W. H. Allen, J. G. Stevens, G. Lords, L. Muro, J. S. Ralston, J. R. Taylor, Mrs. Whitney and wife, George Thompson, J. R. Brownell, Don Jose Porso and wife, Vincent Bollo, P. O. Mandall, Alfred Eckhardt, Theodore Boirath and daughter, Mrs. Wm. T. Hunt and 2 children, Wm. Henry Brooks, H. Seaton, Mrs. H. Fuller, Miss Fuller and Miss Lizzie Fuller, Mrs. Brownson, Miss Ellen Riley, Miss C. M. Hempstead, Wm. Ballis, John Wishart, Henry Phillips, John William Lee, F. W. Simonds, Rev. M. J. Blacker, Mr. Howard, H. E. Willis, Major Gurner, Miss Tyson E. Edwards.

June 20—*In steamship Columbia, for Liverpool*—J. Haan, Philip Greening, Donald Bremner, Capt. W. F. Metz, John McDougall, Arnold S. Guerber, Charles Myers, Henry Pulchard, Mrs. Henry, William Rittberg, Thos. Joy, James Orr, Miss Orr and child, John L. McCartney, W. P. Johnston, John Sproal, Miss Sproal, David Lynch and Miss Lynch, Miss Jane Adams, Miss H. C. Cawley, John Repon, Charles Glen, Mrs. Whitelord, Mrs. E. W. Muking and child, Mrs. Isa Best, Jas. Borland, H. Duffy, Mrs. Dunham, Mrs. H. Fairclough, Mme. Eliz. Baiaelle, John Carbridge, Thos. Spencer, T. H. Newten, Henry Theobald, Wm. D. Theobald, John P. Davis, Alex. Moore, Miss M. Cuny, James Moore, Mrs. Muir, Miss Jennie Muir, Wm. J. Knox, Wm. S. Hall, Rev. John Anderson, Thos. Thornton, Thos. Peddie, Mrs. Peddie, Mrs. Garrett, John Peterkin, C. Brown, D. Paterson, Mrs. Wm. Watson, Mrs. Robertson, Rev. Thos. Street, Mrs. Street, Mrs. F. Christie, Mrs. Darling and 2 children, Wm. Bensford, Robt. Corbett, Russell Pattison, Wm. J. Snowden, John Tate, Saml. Tate, Miss Ann J. Tate, Miss J. Tate, John J. Strong, Alex. McGinn, Mrs. McGinn, Mrs. J. Bryan, Miss A. Bryan and child, Jas. Hewitt, Jas. Hamill, Mrs. Hamill, Thomas Buest, Hugh McDonald, Mrs. McMellan, John G. McNab.

Passengers Arrived.

June 20—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—Dr. Ransom and lady, Capt. Ganwell, lady and 2 children; J. Hinks, H. Moore, Mons. Wenkheim and child, Miss Boas, J. Inhospinsky, W. Nerger, Master Ash, H. Hunt, Rev. E. B. Cross, W. Wright, H. Nutt, J. L. Fead, C. Wolfel, Mrs. S. Crowe, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Willward, J. Young, Mr. Noyes, Mr. Williams, lady and infant; Miss Manley, A. Collie, Miss Collie, Mr. Dudgeon and son, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Gilbert, J. Aarons, Mr. Dopping, E. O'Geran, Mr. Hawkins, J. G. Allen, Master Lalver and servant, Robert Limeburner, Rufus Limeburner, Mr. Sampson and lady, Mr. Lowber, Mrs. Shaw and infant, Mrs. Bird, Mr. Bolson, G. M. Wells, D. G. Gillette, W. L. Doyle, Miss Whiting, W. H. Johnson, J. Whitehead, Mr. Durkie, Dr. Hawley, Mr. Doddridge, Mr. Young, J. Waale, Mr. Walker and lady, Mr. Weadlay, Mr. McLean, Mr. Gale, Mr. McQuade, Mr. Greenhalgh and lady, Mrs. Wood, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Schmoele, Mr. Denniston.

June 20—*In steamship Union, from Bremen*—J. C. Albers, Carl Fischer, Theodore S. Fay, Magdalene Jacobi, Emma Leister, Friederike Lauterbach, Mrs. Dr. Fickel, Moses Meyer, G. Knoblauch, L. Fleischer, J. Wendel, Mrs. M. Bruning and child, Amanda Kirchhoff, Joseph Weiamann, Caroline P. Hofeditz, S. Sachs, Simon Cohn and wife, J. Windeler, Binatum Wahrden, G. Ludeling, Gesine Dirksen, G. Meyer, Marie Wendel, John Roth, Charles Caltenbach, Louise Wackenhuth, S. Sturenburg, Gerhard Ruthemeyer, Emil Wasmann, Jacob Taubenheimer, G. Rosenberger, Anton Hochstein, Henriette Blumlein, Helene Menzel, John Hintz, W. Graham and family, John Baker and wife, W. Wetlenhaen and wife, Wm. Knight, John Schurhan, James Brown, C. Rutherige, Charles Bion.

June 20—*In steamship Atlanta, from London, &c.*—S. Dolby, Arthur Usher, Alex. Sheward, Dr. R. Rogers, Mrs. H. Rogers, Master C. Rogers, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Jessie Robertson, Mr. Burt, Mrs. Burt and 3 children, and 18 in the second cabin.

June 20—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Clarke and family, G. Arknor and 3 children, Mr. Nitch, Mr. Van Wern, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Stanley, Mrs. Wilson.

In steamship Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Wm. H. J. Hughes, James Alen Ford, Sir Alen Muir McKenzie, John C. Judkins and 2 daughters, Geraldo Owes, John J. Farrell. From Para—Wm. M. Leeds, Capt. Donald McIntosh, Alen Glendenning, Bradshaw Rigg, C. Billinge, John Serrell, Wm. Baldack, Wm. Hughes, Wm. Glen, Thomas Shine, John Wilson, Charles Hall, John Price, James King, M. Jones, James Leatherbarrow, Thos. Farguson, George Forshaw, Henry Gray, James Willis, Patrick Foley, Stephen Kid, M. White, Chas. Baihaut, Daniel Price, Wm. Webb, Wm. Mouray, Samuel Ribas. From St. Thomas—G. W. Smith, Mrs. E. B. Simmons, Hon. Thos. N. Stilwell, (United States Minister to Venezuela,) George Fanally, John Coffey, David McGee, Alex. Morris, Augustus Aymar, wife, daughter, son and two servants, A. Mason, Adam McCutcheon, Thos. Hutchinson, Ramon Pell, Antonio Solor, Jas. Hughes, Lewis Rann, Mrs. Rivera, 2 daughters, 2 infants, nephew and servant.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—E. W. Neff, H. A. Holden, Mrs. Fernandez and 2 children, J. Richards, Mrs. J. Richards, S. B. Harrington, Mrs. D. C. Noe, S. P. Grant, Miss A. S. Pond, Mrs. Stibbs, Mr. Stanberry, E. D. Smythe, L. Rivers, Henry Milmer, C. H. Spencer, Mrs. Wm. Rutherford, Miss Kline, B. H. J. Ridley, Robt. Banks, R. Cowdin, W. S. S. Rowland, Mrs. Morris, Miss Morris, Mrs. Neff, infant and nurse, B. F. Ross, John W. Andersen, Mrs. J. W. Andersen, infant and servant, Master Richards, Horace Gould, Mrs. Grant, Miss H. A. Lenorad, Mrs. J. H. Gould and infant, Master Smytne, J. D. Sherlock, Mrs. L. Rivers, Mrs. H. Milmer, Mrs. C. H. Spencer and child, Mrs. Kline, E. Gage, Holman Johnson, F. D. Blanchard, Louis F. Gravhill, Mrs. R. A. Welborn, infant and nurse, John Conroy, J. D. Harker, Miss M. Davids, Jas. Havens, Cyrus Ward.

In steamship Flag, from Fernandina—J. Jewson and daughter, Mrs. J. H. Pryor, J. G. Rawley, G. A. Stone, John Horsfield, Chas. Horsfield, Samuel McRichards, Sam Hackett, Thos. E. Lennard, Mrs. Franklin Jordan, Miss McSpedon, Miss M. E. Summers, W. W. Saddler and wife, Chas. E. Haines, Jas. McDonald, Chas. Shaffer, Wm. Thomas, Geo. A. Speed, L. Faber, Henry Classen, wife and 3 children.

In steamship Monterey, from Charleston—Mrs. Blodgett, Mrs. F. G. Harris, child and servant, J. Sherman and lady, Miss Waterman, W. Byrns, J. W. Eason, B. C. Denish, G. C. Kirby, P. Phillips, John Hastings, J. J. Daly, Dennis McSweeney, and 17 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets....... 7 34 | Moon sets.... 8 31
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8 32 | Gov. Island. 9 21 | Hell Gate...... 10 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood: Guiding Star, Hovey, Aspinwall, North American Steamship Co.: Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Herman Livingston, Eaton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.: Gen. Grant, Quick, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; Louisiana, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Bienville, Baker, Havana, Livingston, Fox & Co.; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Thames, Pennington, Savannah, R. Lowden; E. C. Knight, Denty, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown: Empire, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina, Isaac Roberts; Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Aurora, Giet, San Francisco, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Huntress, (Br.,) Dodd, St. John, N. B., Howland & Aspinwall; Augusta, (N. G.,) Von Hauten, Bremen via Philadelphia, H. Koop & Co.; B. Aymar, Sawyer, Melbourne, Walsh & Carver; Cynosure, (Br.,) Blowers, St. John, N. B., Tapscott Bros.; Minnehaha, (Br.,) McGrath, Londonderry, G. & J. Knox & Co.

Barks J. R. Hea, (Br.,) Folkes, Aspinwall, Jas. Edmiston & Co.; Hitterdahl, (Norw.,) Isaachsen, Cronstadt, H. W. O. Edye; Cardenas, Paine, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Feronia, (Br.,) Sullivan, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron; Maresca, (Ital.,) Maresca, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresti; Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Ilva, (Br.,) Berry, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs M. A. Chase, McDonald, Neuvitas, Brett, Son & Co.; Nile, (Br.,) Whittier, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Burgermeister Steinberg, (N. G.,) Weidtmann, Bilboa, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; A. M. Roberts, Doah, Philadelphia, Howe, White & Co.; Costa Rica, Cassido, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Colorado, (Br.,) Brooks, Port Medway, N. S., Morrison & Phillips; Osprey, (Br.,) Taylor, Cienfuegos, Jas. Edmiston & Co.; Magic, (Br.,) Winsor, St. Johns, N. F., Bruce & Co.

Schooners E. Richardson, Thompson, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; F. Edwards, Paddock, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; J. A. Rider, Rider, Jacksonville, N. L. McCready & Co.; Sun, (Br.,) Roderwald, Nassau, P. E. Hutchinson; Leocadia, Porter, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Morning Star, (Br.,) Corwan, Hamilton, B., N. W. Gardner; Irvine, Diggins, Wilmington, N. C., Brett, Son & Co.; Medford, Spencer, Boston, H. W. Loud & Co.; Jas. H. Young, Speights, Petersburg, Pierson & Latson; Ben, Rollins, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Annie Whiting, Collins, Jr., Demerara, E. S. Powell; Abbott Lawrence, Jackson, Elizabethport, N. J., Thayer & Sargent; Gertrude, (Br.,) Albany, Harbor Island, Jos. Eneas; Vintrossa, (Br.,) Roberts, Nassau, Jos. Eneas; A. W. Thompson, Lawson, Providence, Stranahan & Ferguson; W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood: Susan, Snow, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Sloops W. Smith, Fancot, Bridgeport, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Ella Jane, Allen, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool June 10, Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale: June 10, off South Stack, passed steamship City of London, bound up Channel; 12th, 140 miles west of Fastnet, passed a national steamer, bound east; 17th, lat. 42 40, lon. 49 20 W., passed a large iceberg; 18th, lat. 41 30, lon. 60 50, passed one of the Hamburg steamers, bound east; 19th, 491 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed a Cunard steamer, bound east.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool June 5, and Queenstown 7th, via Halifax 18th, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. June 6, exchanged signals with steamships Helvetia and North American, bound east; 8th, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound east; 10th, spoke Norw. ship Johann, bound west; 14th, lat. 28 34, lon. 48 43, passed two icebergs.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., 68 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand. 18th, Cape Hatteras Lighthouse bearing W. N. W., in 15¾ fathoms water, passed a large quantity of wreck stuff; appeared to be fast in some way to the bottom: lying in a dangerous position for vessels rounding the Shoals; 19th, 40 miles S. E. of Cape Charles, passed a barrel of spirits of turpentine, marked T. D.

Steamship Atalanta, (Br.,) Dixon, London, May 31, via Havre June 3, with mdse. and 497 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Between lat. 45 and 46, and between lon. 44 and 45, passed twenty-five icebergs, large and small. June 18, lat. 43 lon. 47, passed ship Magdalena, (N. G.,) bound west. 18th, lat. 41 lon. 65, spoke brig Bessie, (of St. John, N. B.,) for Cardenas; lost a man overboard on June 14.

Steamship Merrimac, Timmermann, Rio Janeiro May 27, Bahia May 30, Pernambuco June 1, Para 7th, and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to W. K. Garrison. June 8, passed steamship South America, off the Amazon River, bound to Para.

Steamship Union, (N. G.,) Von Santen, Bremen June 6, via Southampton 9th, with mdse. and 692 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. June 15, lat. 45 18, lon. 43 30, passed steamship Minnesota, (Br.,) hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Mercedita, Smith, Havana 5½ ds., with sugar to Smith & Dunning. Had fine weather the entire passage. The M. is detained at the Lower Quarantine.

Steamship Flag, Baxter, Fernandina, Fla., 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Roberts. From Henlopen passed considerable quantities of drift stuff.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Monterey, Ryder, Charleston June 17, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Shetucket, Clark, Norwich.

Ship Humboldt, (N. G.,) Peyn, Hamburg 47 ds., with mdse. and 484 passengers to H. W. O. Edye. Had one death and four births on the passage. Had heavy westerly gales up to the Banks; since light winds, with fogs and calms. June 2, lat. 46, lon. 48, passed over 100 icebergs, and saw one field of ice more than a mile square. June 16, off George's Shoals, passed a black-ball ship, deeply laden; could not make out her name.

Ship Alexandrina, (of London,) Sangster, Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 11, with tea to order.

Bark Sarah, (of Boston,) Atkins, San Francisco, March 1, with mdse. to Sutton & Co.

Bark Fidelio, (N. G.) Schuldt, Whampoa Feb. 15, with mdse. to Kunhardt & Co.

Bark Cordelia, (of New-London, Conn.,) Wells, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Schepeler & Co.

Schr. Plandome, Norton, Havana 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Young, Smith & Co. June 7 to 11 had heavy thunder squalls and strong gales from the S. E. Sprung foregaff; has been 7 days N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Schr. Pathway, (of Philadelphia,) McEleese, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Mason, Preant & Co.

Schr. Franklin F, Randolf, Adams, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Sallie F. Chartre, Simmons, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Roanoke, Barrett, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hogdon, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Jones, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George and Edgar, Smith, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Daniel R. Martin, Peterson, Raitan River, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Surge, Edwards, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Augusta, Lord, Calais, with lumber to Bryan & Pease.

Schr. E. A. Bartle, Smith, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scovell, Elizabethport, for Saybrook.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Hill, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Benjamin Butler, Fowler, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. S. Clark, Fowler, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Compton, Childs, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Jones, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Delmer, Lank, Newburn, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores, shingles, &c., to Master.

Schr. Oliver H. Booth, Longstreet, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. B. Jenkins, Seaman, Virginia.

Schr. Cloud, Kelly, New-Haven.

Schr. Harrett, Taylor, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vapor, Edwards, New-Haven.

Schr. Janderson, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Franklin, Davis, New-Bedford.

Schr. Josephine, Warren, Bridgeport.

Schr. L. S. Chase, Averill, George's Bank.

Schr. Roanoke, Kelsey, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Expedite, Clark, Marlborough, for Boston.

Schr. New Regulus, Halleck, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lucy, Clark, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Pelton, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliot, Rondout, for Norwick.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Mayo, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Zeluff, Virginia.

Schr. Ned Sumpter, Lord, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. E. W. Nash, Small, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Onward, Allen, Elizabethport, for Oyster Bay.

Schr. Watchful, Carr, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Orozimbo, Patterson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Gipsey, Baldwin, Fall River.

Schr. Mary J. Mead, Thrasher, New-Haven.

Schr. Laguna, Jones, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Niagara, Davis, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pointer, Fisher, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tenas, Staples, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset—South, light, hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Antwerp and Louisiana, for Liverpool; Columbia, Glasgow; Guiding Star, Aspinwall; Bienville, Havana; Herman Livingston and Thames, Savannah; Geo. Washington and Gen. Grant, New-Orleans; Alabama, Fernandina; Manhattan, Charleston; Isaac Bell, Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, Georgetown, D. C.; Empire, Alexandria; Mary Sanford, Wilmington; Pelican, San Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

Loss of the Ship Montgomery before reported.—The Captain reports: Sailed from Pensacola May 22, for Queenstown, lumber laden; had heavy weather after passing the Martenella Reef; wind from N. E. to E., with rain, thunder and lightning. June 10, at 2:30 A. M., was struck with a heavy sea, which shifted the cargo and caused the vessel to leak badly; started both pumps agoing to keep the ship free, but the water gaining on us at the rate of one foot per hour, put the ship before the wind and sea to try and ease her, but to no avail: at 7 A. M. spoke the bark Shawmut, of Boston, bound to Cadiz; asked the captain to lay by us all night to see how the ship would behave, and, if possible, try and save her; kept both pumps going all night, but to no purpose, as we found the water above the lower hold beams; at noon the ship began to settle, and at 4 P. M. left her; at that time the water was 3 feet below the upper deck. June 12, was put on board the bark Cordelia, and brought to this port.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 20—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; bark St. Domingo, from Fayal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 20—Arr. steamer Saragossa, from New-York; schr. My Rover, from New-York.

Sld. steamers Charleston, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore; schr. T. T. Tasker, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 20.—Schr. William Allen, Capt. Dye, from Sagua for Delaware Breakwater for orders, arrived off the Cape this morning. Capt. Dye was buried here to-day, having died yesterday morning 28 miles out.

SAVANNAH, June 20—Arr. steamer Cleopatra, from New-York.

Sld. steamers San Salvador and Virginia, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio, May 27, the U. S. steamers-of-war Guerriere and Huron; all well.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 393, June 20, 1868.

Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 393.

20, 17, 30, 59, 29, 49, 41, 26, 71, 13, 72, 52, 74.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 394, June 20, 1868.

38, 34, 50, 32, 29, 49, 70, 64, 63, 41, 68, 10, 72.

PADUCAH—Extra Class No. 445, June 20, 1868.

Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 445.

28, 66, 50, 42, 44, 26, 36, 43, 39, 78, 62, 75, 41.

PADUCAH—Class No. 446, June 20, 1868.

75, 87, 3, 47, 78, 49, 53, 59, 64, 63, 21, 45, 68.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

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